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PRICE TWO CENTS.

TO FIGHT TOBIN.

SHOEWORKERS CALL MEEYING TO ORGANIZE FOR PROTEC. TION AGAINST HIM.

Densunce His Organization As a Organization, That Neither Raises Their Wages Nor Betters Their Condition-15 Shoewerkers Throw Up Their Jobs Rather Than Be His Victime.

[Special to the Daily People.] Lynn, Mass., Aug. 7.—The floot and the Workers' Union has granted the supp to the firm of Welton & Logan, shoe manufacturers, Washington street, Lynn. The prices paid in this shop are about the lowest paid in the city. About fifteen of the employees refused to join the union, claiming that they could not five cents per week, and, as this organ ization does not seek in raise wages or better their conditions, they claimed it would be better to throw up their jobs, which they did. The shoemakers of Lyan claim that the R. & S. W. U. is not a labor union at all, but a bosses' erganisation, as they can see nothing in it for the interests of the shoeworkers.

The stockfitters of Lynn have issued a call to try and organize to protect themselves against the Root and Shoe Workers' Union. John F. Tohin, general president of the B. & S. W. U. is said to have made the statement that he will not only get the shoeworkers, but also the counter workers, dinkers, stockfitters of Lynn have issued heelmakers and rubber boot makers as well. Home of the more intelligent of the well. Some of the more intelligent of the workers here reason that whereas the Western Labor Union (known lately as the American Labor Union), has endersed the "Socialist" party, heretofore known as the Socialist" party, heretofore known as the Socialist" party has endersed the B. & K. W. U., and the B. & S. W. U. has endorsed the National Ciric Federation, that it is all a scheme of the employers or empiralists to lower the wages of the workers in this country so that they (the capitalists), can continue to sell the American products chesper than the European capitalists can in the workers markets.

The printers of this city do not guite understand what kind of a labor union to call the International Typographical Union for the reason that the Lynu local of that organization seems to be trying to compete with the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union in the matter of competent This local has a matter of the competent of the compete "union" habel to the Colomal Press, here-tefore known as the Lyun Job Print.
The only person who had to join the L. T. U. when the label was granted was the fareman, he being the only con-

o are only hoys, work under the most lorable conditions, and receive as res from \$3 to the highest \$5.50 per k. About two en employed in this shop wages from \$3 to the highest \$5.50 per week. About two years ago there was a strike in this, shop among both presemen and compositors, who went out to compel the firm to pay them back wages and when the help got their pay they refused to go to work unless the proprietor's handiman, who wateled around and brought stories to the proprietor about the help, was discharged. This individual is still there and acts as shipper.

This name local has also granted the stamp to Allen and Roach, who have just started a job office, and have not an yet employed anybody. This many of

as yet employed anybody. This many of the printers as not look upon with favor-claiming that the stamp granted to such firms does not in any way better the conditions of the workers.

Section Lynn, of the Socialist Lator Party, has been holding agitation meetings on Toesday, Thursday and Friday nights for the last two months, at which the various speakers have shown up in their true light the corruptness of the Boot and Shoe Worker's Union, who are at present doing their best to wind ny the working class in the various factories in this city. There has been a considerable number of pamphlets, sine an increasing number of WERILLY PEO-PLES sold, besides the literature distributed. The Socialists have created such a turnr that the ward politicians of the old political parties and local labor leaders have gone to the extremity of sending drinken hoodluma around, at their Firsters Bquare meeting, to create a disturbance and try to break them up. At the Union Square meeting on Thursday night some ruffamily thug stood on the root of an ediscent building and hurled glass bottles and tumbiers and other missiles at the speaker, and the crowd who were likewise in the speaker, and the crowd who were at the speaker, and the crowd who were listening to him, and then retreated down to some room in the building before the police who were summored could find ont who it was. Such actions are only a part of what the Bocialists have to contend with in this city. Some of the thurs in this city would put to sharie the Tamusany braves who attempt to break up Socialist meetings in New York.

al Alliance No. 287, Nocialist Trade abor Alliance, is to commence hold-an-door egitation meetings at the of Washington and Munroe twishington and Munror on Saturday evening. August 9, 12. This organization is being looked to by the workingmen of this city as only labor organization that stands their laterests. AN ADDRESS

To the Members, Readers of the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE, and Sympathizers In Wis-

consin.

The Socialist Labor Party of Wisconsin entered the political arena in 1896; and has in all that time been both enerzetic and rejentless in its determination to do its part in the overthrow of capitalism. Its attacks upon political and economic fakirs have borne good results, and it is due to its aggressiveness that the capitalists of this State were compelled to find something that would take away the rebellious and revolutionary instincts that were accumulating in the hearts of the proletariat, due to the agitation of the S. L. P., and this something was found when Berger & Co. organized the Social Democracy of Wisconsin.

With a lot of fakirs to enlist in its ranks this band of freaks found ready timber upon which to build a rotten platform; yet, in spite of this fact, the S. L. P. has built a foundation in this State that can withstand all the storms and tempests that may come along by virtue of the capitalist lickspittles and hirelings,—a foundation that has been unshakable for the past six years, and one upon which we bank all our future hopes. It is in view of these conditions that the Wisconsin State Committee will next fall put forth one of the best campaigns in the history of the party in this State.

At the just regular meeting of the Wisconsin State Committee, held on August 7th, it was decided to send one of its own members through the State for a period of not less than four weeks. This is due to the flattering report of our State organizer, who has made tremendous inroads upon the "fall dinner pail" followers and the A good many of these same followers have had their eyes opened and see their material interest for the first time. The agitation as conducted by the Wisconsin State Committee and Section Milwaukee within the last six weeks has been attended with very gratifying results, and more of the party's literature has been sold during that period than in the last four

years. We write this in order to show the Comrades everywhere that if they wish to be successful in their agitation, at-tain tangible results at the polls and be capable of organizing, they must develop their own speakers and sgitators. This has been the most serious drawback that the Wisconsin State Committee has experienced at all times. since we have developed several speak-ers who are capable of addressing an siddence from two to two and a half hours, our success is an assured fact. We, therefore, ask the Comrades and friends of the fighting S. L. P. in the State to watch and wait for the time when our "young hotspur" will be sent forth upon his mission to sound to the working class the tocsin of emancination from wage slavery. Let all Comrades be prepared to assist him when ever they are called upon to do so. The dates and cities that he will yisit on his tour will be made known in the

near future. The Wisconsin State Convention will be held Saturday, August 20th; hall to be announced in next issue of the WEEKLY PEOPLE. Therefore, Comrades, do not let your interest lag and think the Wisconsin State Committee can do it all, for we cannot. We need the earnest support of every member, and each see should "dare to do his duty" as he understands it in accordance with the constitution of the S. L. P. in Wisconsin will be found in these columns every week, so as to show you just what progress has been made. It every Comrade will put his shoulde to the wheel he can inspire others by his example, and success will crown

Yours for the S. L. P. The Wisconsin State Committee of the Socialist Labor Party.

John Vierthaler, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, O., AGITATION. Section Cleveland will hold open air egitation meetings during the month of

August.
Angust 14.—Wilson and Broadway. August 16.-West Side market; post

August 20.—Wilson and St. Clair. August 21.—Wilson and Broadway. August 23.—West Side market; publi-

August 27.—Wilson and St. Clair, August 28.—Wilson and Broadway, August 30.—West Side market; public

Good speakers.

JAMES MATTHEWS,

STATE COMMITTEES AND SECTIONS, ATTENTION!

P. O. Box 95.

State Committees and Sections reed to make definite report as to tour of Comrade James Councily, the representative of the I. S. R. P., and enable the N. E. C. to finally settle the

able the N. E. C. to many settle the filtherary. Reports were to be made by August 1st, yet but few of the State Committees have been heard from.

It is necessary to give ample time to Sections having the first dates to get out printing and otherwise properly prepare the meeting.

Henry Kuhn, Nat'l Soc'y
For the National Executive Committee,
B. L. P.

For the National Executive Committee, of the gin palace where for an hour or so the worker seeks refuge in delirious 2-5 New Beade street, New York City. mirth or sottish stupefaction from the

THE CORONATION

A Scotch Proletarian View Edward VII.

If proof were required for such an obvious fact as the hollowness and decadence of modern capitalist society, it has certainly been thrust upon the people with overwhelming cogency in the absolutely loathsome servility and crawling adulation, which have emanated from the bourgeoisie, and those sections of society' where bourgeois opinion is dominant, towards the little corpulent man who is the regal head of the capitalist state of Great Britain. This class which entered upon-its conquering career with the defiant boast of its champion, the regicide Danton: "The Kings threaten us, we hurl at their feet as gage of battle the head of a King"; which has dethroned and done to death more than one monarch in the days of youth and revolutionary energy, now in the days of its old age and dotage when the tramp of the militant proletariat is borne upon their rears, creep for shelter upon the steps of the throne and cover their faces with the skirts of the royal robe to hide from view the ugly phantoms of ap-proaching doom. And of such a class, noribund with the icy fear of death at its heart, our present sovereign is a worthy king and head. He is sprung from a long line of sires, whose history were it presented to the public with the royal titles omitted and all customary "loyal" associations cut off, would be re-garded as the veriest thieves' calendar that ever was penned. When we reflect that (in name at least) the sole claim of this man to the sceptre of Britain is his descent from such an ancestry as this, and further that his claim has been and is rapturously supported by the capital-ist class of Great Britain, the moral

rottenuese of the existing system is brought vividly before our eyes. It is not merely upon the ancestry and nal character of the king, however, that the worker bases his oppose on to Coronation and its vomit. Edward "as chaste as ice and as pure as snow"; were he as excellent as Alfred is said to have been, or as pious and just as Louis IX, the position would be still the same. The class conscious worker mentally emencipated from the brinclogging incubus of bourgeois super-stition and bourgeois prejudice looks be-neath the surface, beneath the appear-ance of things and attacks monarchy as a principle together with the fabric of social oppression of which it is the copingstone. Head of a capitalist state, of a government whose sole aim is the maintenance of capitalist supremacy in society and of the continued robbery, and torture of the working class, our capitalist king stands out as clearly in the minds of the proletarian as his natural and permanent foe, as does the president of a capitalist republic in the case of the worker there. This primary difference, however, is to be noticed between a capitalist monarchy and a revolution may gather and cons

capitalist republic, that, whereas with the victory of the militant working class and the accomplishment of the social revolution the latter will be merely transformed and used as the instrument of public good, just as it had previously been used for the maintenance of capitalist predominance—on the other hand. the emancipation of the working class necessarily implies the abolition of the former. Delenda est Carthago. Mon-archy or any other non-elective office or position is an insult to the sovereignty of the people. It is a nucleus round which the forces of reaction and counterit is the very citadel of capital lu times of revolutionary energy, as at present. Therefore the class conscious worker at the coronation or other monarchical functions stands erect beneath the folds of the red flag, with head covered and neck unbowed, with revolutionary dig-nity, proudly, defautly, disloyal. Beneath the royal sceptre, beneath the sway of this capitalist king, a system of society flourishes, and is perpetuated, where robberr, foul wrong and aruel outrage are not mere accidents or excep tional occurrences but the normal state of affairs, bound up with its very constitution, as a necessary and permanent condition. The worker divorced from the implements of toil and the means of life, is forced to work for a subsistence wage while the proceeds of his labor are fliched by the capitalist exploiter, and that competition may force the wage to the low water mark of the bare subsistence level, a permanent unemployed and starving reserve is required as a neceselement in the capitalist system, should the proletarian grow restive and seek to improve his lot by strike or other method, hired rumans and professional murderers, the royal constabulary and the "soldiers of the King" will be sent to administer those sovereign reme-dies which the king has ever at hand for social distress, the bullet, the bayonet and the baton-so recently applied at Hull, Grimsby and Featherstone. These are the glories of Edward's bourgeois monarchy, the products of the past and ecraest for the future:—The pale anae-mic wreck, drained of blood and life and happiness in the factory hell or sweat-ers den; the prostitute driven to the streets by economic pressure to gain for a few years a miserable and loathsome life, terminating in a shameful and early death; the homeless homes of the work-ers—the sordid squalor of the slums and

miserable reality; the constant fear of lack of work or illness with its concom-itant misery and starvation, dark spec-tres which flit ever and anon across the life of the proletaire like bats in the gloaming; children who in the midst of their childhood are aged with care and honger; men brutalized and women unsexed; lives wasted and possibilities of happiness lest; a class writhing for ages in a bath fo pain. For these and a thousin a bath to pain. For these and a thous-and fold more miseries and evils, greater than pen can record we offer to Capital and Capital's King the guerdon of a hatred, bitter and undying.

But the end is nigh at hand. No one has been more careful to avoid flattery of the worker than the Socialist. While the capitalist daubed them over with lies we have been truthful, honest and caudid to our brothers, not sparing to criticise and condemn faults and stimulate to activity. Often have we been discouraged and disheartened by the follies and illusions that have for a time taken possession of their minds. Yet in our class we have a real and living faith and trust. We know that through error and confusion it is working its way towards the path which alone leads to its emancipation. Many tread that path, even now the number is being daily

velled by recruits. Courage, despondent brother! We the proletariat, the despised, the robbed and the downtrodden, bearing the fardels of a hard and bitter life, have none the less the glorious role of the builders of the New City, the commonweal of the future. Away! kinglet. Hie you home and set your house in order. Soon we the workers shall come to visit your palace and on the topmost turret we shall raise the red flag of the Socialist Republic .- J. C. M., in "The Socialist Monthly," Edinburgh, Scotland.

M'TIER NOMINATED.

Section Roanoke, Va., Chooses Him For Congress-Campaign Opened,

[Special to the Daily People.] Rosnoke, Va., Aug. 10.-At a regular meeting of Section Roanoke, I was honored with their nomination as caudidate for Congress from the sixth district of our State.

At that meeting we all had the pleas ure of meeting Comrade George Seymour from Schenectady, New York. For my own part. I was doubly giad to meet Comrade Seymour, from the fact that we were both raised within three miles of each other in our rative home of Scot-

Comrade Seymour is putting electric cranes in the machine shops of the N k W. Railway, in this city, and will probably be with us two months. tion Roanoke, taking advantage of his presence amongst us, opened up their campaign last night at the corner of our busiest street. Although it had rained until a few minutes before our meeting, and threatened all during the time our meeting was in progress, yet we had, all through, a very earnest and attentive audience of between 200 and 300 people. Camrade Seymour did nobly, and the telling points in his address were heartily received and applauded by his crowd.

We had just one little incident of note during the meeting and that was when two snipes of workingmen, Democratic ward heelers, sought to disturb the meet ing by interjecting national prejudice, claiming that Socialists were all foreign-ers, but my stars! The way in which Comrade Seymour handled them was out of sight. And his audience enjoyed it

However, in replying to one of their sneering remarks, Comrade Seymour re-torted that he had beard a jackass bray before and that he now recognized its voice again. At the meution of the word rapitalism, who were around the crowd, narched up and demanded our comrade to come down off the box or he would arrest him. We asked him what for. He said for using vulgar language on the street. We laughed in his face and Comrade Downey told him to go way back. I told him that we were exercising our rights as free citizens in holding this meeting and that it was his duty to see that we were not disturbed, and to arrest any one who attempted to create a disturbance. He took the hint and moved off, and the meeting went on harmoniously to the close. We distributed a good deal of literature and sold H. D. M'TIER. several pamphlets.

EVERETT, MASS. The following officers were elected at the last meeting of Section Everett,

Organizer-Louis H. Engelhardt. Finanial Secretary-William H. Young. Recording and Corresponding Secretary

-Abram Miller.
Literary Agent and Agent for WEEK-LY PEOPLE-William Edmonstone. Agitation Committee—Carl Gustavson, Peter Ainsley, Amos P. Jones, Juel Miller, Samuel Ferguson.

Auditing Committee-Peter Ainsley.

Charles Charbot. Grievance Committee—Alfred E. Jones Samuel Ferguson, Joel Miller.

Headquarters Committee Joel Miller, Amos P. Jones, William Edmonstone. Press Committee-Joel Miller, Peter Ainsley.

SECTION LYNN, MASS.

The next regular meeting of Section Lynn, S. L. P., will be held on Sunday, August 17, at 26 Munro street. Every member of the section should

attend this meeting as very important matters relating to the party will be Meeting to be called to order prompt-

ly at 11 a. m John W. Ryan, Organizer. CAPITALIST BRUTALITY.

A GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE BRADDOCK MILLS.

Lives of Workingmen Sacrificed by the Trust Magnates That They May Increase Their Profits-Werkers Crippled by Machines-The "Temporary Hospital."

[Special to the Daily People.] Pittsburg, Aug. 7.-It will be eight weeks Monday since Furnace A. better known by the workingmen in this district as the "Mollie," has had its fire put out, and in eight short weeks it has been rebuilt and is again ready to bring forth at least one hundred trus of man gauese every twenty-four hours.

When one considers what an amount of work must be done to rebuild a blast furnace, one can truly say that the ability of the working class is macvetous, And when you take into further consideration the self-sacrifice necessary and the constant danger the workers are in, you can readily conclude that never in the l'istory of man did men accomplish so much at such awful cost, for so little a reward.

What is the reward? Starvation wages. Not only that, but take the record of the "accidents" at the Edgar Thomson Steel Works and furnaces for to-day, Friday, August 7th alone. It teaches a great lesson. I am reliably informed that seven men were seriously injured. I have only been able to get the names of four, because you can get acthing in the line of information from many of the men, for the reason that they obey the order to "keep your mouths shut about accidents."

It was not yet 8 a. m., the sound of the whistle that compels us to start in and work for our master's benefit had not as yet left our ears, when, coming from the new furnaces that are rapidly being erected, from the direction of the J. and K. was a man being carried by four of his fellow slaves on a stretcher toward the "company hospital" (God save the mark.) That poor wounded slave had a foot broken and smashed and he was suffering terrible agony. His name is Frank Dace. Dace was engaged in making some repairs, when a board on which he was standing gave away and he was precipitated to the ground.

John Dolan, who was working on the worderful pig iron machine, had his hand caught in the chain and two of his fingers (thumb and first finger), were taken off, hesides his hand was horribly smashed! Dolan laid at the shack they chose to call a temporary hospital for three hours, and then he was sent to the Mercy Hospital in Pittsburg.

At about half-past one this afternoon

Matthew O'Conell, a young lad about niveteen years old, was working on a pipe about thirty-five feet above the ground. He was working with a short bar; the bar slipped, the lad lost his balence and down he falls. On his way boy's finger on the side of one of the stores behind the A furnace), in trying to save himself, he grabbed at the side of a huge stove and his hand stroked the soot that gathers on the sides of stoves. O'Connell's fall was broken by a wheel about fifteen feet from the ground, but the lad, besides sustaining a broken is injured internally. It is questionable whether he will live or die. He, too, after a wait was expressed to the Mercy Hospital in Pittsburg. Charles Anderson, who works on the

skull cracker, was also badly injured. All of the old machinery and iron is broken up by this skull cracker and in dumped into the furnace to be remelted. A heavy piece of metal was thrown by the skull cracker; it struck Anderson on the right leg. His leg was broken and he also was shipped to the Mercy Hospital. The other three men's nam I have not been able to obtain, but I can place implicit confidence in the acity of the man who gave me the information. Seven men were injured to-day. A few nights ago a lad had a hand taken off Last Saturday six men working in the top of the H furnace, were badly burned. In fact, the injuries sustained by the workingmen would lead one to be lieve that battle fields are not as des tructive of life and limb as workships. To-day at - East Pittsburg, which stone throw from Braddock, at the Westhighouse Machine Company one man wa electrocuted. His crime was being guilt, of being a wage slave. Two others wer

seriously injured. At the Ninth street wire mills, Braddock, part of the United States Steel Corporation. Andrew Stolisky was painfully hurt this morning. He will lose

the sight of one eye. So it goes on and yet Charles Schwab will insult us by daring to take the wealth that our class produces, aquander it at Monte Carlo in gambling. And when he tires of that sport, "he builds" a church at Loretta, Pa., and he smoothes

it all out by spending \$75,006 for a priate residence for the Bishop at Loretta. While the Bishop is enjoying the luxvate residence prious surroundings that are his, I won der does he think of the wage slaves who live at the close proximity to the mill. and dirtier alleys? Does the Bishop think of these slaves huddled together

able a Carpegie, a Schwab, or a Bishop to live in luxury and they in misery? If these workers with the rest of the members of our class knew their placy. they would be members of the Socialist Labor Party, voting so that the working class would own the wealth that their

like so many swine? Are they not hu-man? Why should they toil so as to en-

labor power created. How soon that day will be ushered in epends entirely upon the workers themselves. It is a sure fact it won't be ashered in as long as we remain indifferent and continue to place the capitalist class in political possession by voting for the capitalist ticket, either the Dem ocrat or Republican party. Some will ask, how could the workers run every-

Read this and then you will see that inconsciously the capitalist class is clearing our path and showing us how an industry can be conducted in a systematic fashion. On Wednesday of week a special dinner is served by the company to heads of the various depart-

These men, while eating and drinking, talk on-how to advance the interests of the company. How to increase the output of steel and iron at little or no expense, and of improvements necessary. Each man being in charge of a de-

partment, learns from their foremen and their slaves many things. These things are talked over, and, if possible, improved upon. The men themselves that attend this special dinner are a great lot. Some rough and vulgar, others quiet and demure, still others hypocritically pious. But they all agree that profits must be made at the expense of the workers. A standing premium is offered to the department that can best decrease the cost of the most expensive commodity necessary to this establishment-laoor power.

The men that do not carry a full dinner pail and still get a charity dinner each Wednesday are: Gen. Supt. Thomas Morison; Asst. Supt. C. E. Dinkey; Supt, of Furnaces H. A. Bras-sant; Asst. Mike Killien; Muster Me-chanic of the Steel Works Thomas James; Master Mechanic of the Furnace Dept. J. F. Lewis; Chief Electric-ian A. E. McCowan; Foundry Supt. George English; Mill Supt. David Mil-ler; Supt. of Finishing Dept. George Hains; Foreman of Carpenters Andrew McWilliams; Chief Clerk, G. E. Grey; Supt. of Construction Thomas Adam-brook; Chief Chemist C. B. Murry; Private Secretary Morrison James Mitchel; Supt. of Transportation Thomas Cosgrove; Mechanical Expert Richard Stevens; Supt. of Steam John Noey; and the Master Mechanic of the Foundry Dugold Ferguson,

If one knew this bunch one could better realize their capabilities as systomatic expoliters of labor.

The best way to size up the bunch is by showing how and why the general superintendent is so powerful. When Morrison first came here, a summittee of the slaves waited on him with a grievance. They were ushered into his presence and be listened to the complaint of the chairman of the committee. ing a relative of Carnegie, he replied in his broad Scotch: "If ye done lolke it ye

can quit" Another specimen is the bricklayer boss, "heavenly plous," "built a church," "paid the prencher wages," "had a heavenly quarrel with God's messenger," and got a new tool to push him along

in the next world. And then there is "Hell roaring Mike Killien," who swears and yells at the poor Hungariaus that he has frightened to death, "Hell Roaring Mike" does not even object to kicking and punching slave that does not work burd enough. Will write again on these characters, but urging you one and all to basten the day when our class will, indeed, be free under the Socialist Republic. A. W. J.

A CALL. To the Sections of the Socialist Labor Party.

Greeting:-In compliance with the provisions of Article V, Section 7k, the Sections of the S. L. P. are herewith called apon to make nominations for one delegate to represent the Socialist Labor Party at the annual convention of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, to be held in December, 1902. The place of the convention is not yet

definitely determined, but will be either Syracuse, N. Y., or Hartford, Conn.
The nominations shall close on Wed-

nesday, October 1, 1902, and must be made to the undersigned on o before that date. The nominations made will then be submitted to the Sections for a general vote. For the National Executive Commit-

tee, S. L. P., HENRY KUHN, National Secretary.

NOTICE: THOMAS TOLINE.

Comrade Thomas Toline is hereby

notified by the Grievance Committee of Section Minneapolis that charges have been preferred against him by said section, and it is necessary him to appear in person or send his address that he may be furnished with a copy of said charges. This case will called for trial August 16th, 1902 at 8 p. m.

Thomas Van Lear. Secretary Grievance Committee-Minneapolis, Minn., July 27.

CITY CONVENTION.

MEETS AND ELECTS DELEGATES TO STATE CONVENTION.

Harmonious In Every Respect-Business Quickly Despatched-41 Delegates Representing 29 Districts Present-The State Delegates and Alter-

The city convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Greater New York was held last night on the top floor of the Daily People Building. The hall was well-filled with delegates and visiting party members. The proceedings though animated at times were harmonious throughout. The only debate of any length was on the question of the number of delegates to be elected to the State convention at Utica, on Saturday, August 30th. The business of the convention was, consequently, quickly despatched.

The convention was called to order by

Organizer Abelson, of Section New York, John J. Kinneally, of the 34th A. D. was elected temporary chairman, and August Gillhaus, of the 30th A. D., was elected temporary secretary. A commit-tee on credentials, consisting of Edward Gallo, Joseph Scheuerer and Henry Kuha. This committee reported favorably upon 41 delegates from 20 districts in Manhattan, Bronx and Kings. The delegates were E. Gallo, S. Smilansky, Jos. Scheurer, Carl Fridburg, Louis Whitelaw, John Donohue, Alexander Shiftel, William Frieber, Leon Prusslin, Sam. Moskowitz, Paul Joseph, A. Weiss, Herman Koehl, Sam. Winawer, John 12. Dietrich, Jos. S. Klein, Rudolph Katz. Louis Neuman, Arthur Rosenberg, August Gillhaus, Arthur Chambers, Phillip Geibel, Julius Samuels, John J. Kinneally John Scherer, Louis Rasmussen, Thos. Powell, Donald Ferguson, Wm. Tesh-lauf, Gustave Unger, Louis P. Weber, Joseph L. Brennau, Timothy Walsh, Robert Marius, Jr., John L. Browner, Henry Kuhn, Joseph Harkow, Henry Kober, Louis Ochlecker, Benjamin Silberstein and Albert Rubinke.

These deligates represented the following districts of Manhattan: 3, 4, 6, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 16, 19, 20, 23, 25, 26, 28, 30, 31 and 33; the following districts of the Bronx: 34 and 35; and the following districts of Kings: 5, 6, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20 and 21.

After scating these delegates, Kincally was elected permanent chairman and Gillhaus, permanent secretary, with Paul-

Joseph, as vice-chairman.

Organizer Abelson, on behalf of the City Executive Committee, then reported that the convention was entitled to the election of fifteen delegates, but the City Executive Committee recommended that, owing to the financial condition of Sec-

tion New York, but seven be sent.

This recommendation was much discussed; finally it was decided to send 15 delegates, seven to be elected by the city convention are eight to be appointed by a vacancy committee, should the financial difficulties be overcome.

Nominations were then proceeded with, De Leon, Sanial, Kinnbally, Kuhn, Ferguson, Ebert, Kobel, Walsh, Whitelaw, Hunter, Jos. Klein, Winawer, Gillhaus

and Kihn were put in nomination.

Election was next in order. Scheurer, Moskowitz and Scherer were elected tellers. After a brief recess the tellers reported that De Leon, Kuhn, Sanial, Ebert, Kinneally, Hunter and Ferguson were elected in the order given. Gill-haus, Kihn, Winawer, Klein, Walsh, Koehel and Whiteleys, The Control of the Control Koebel and Whitelaw were elected alter-

nates.

The meeting then adjourned.

RESOLUTIONS OF SECTION SALEM.

At a regular meeting of Section Salem, S. L. P., held Aug. 9, 1902, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: Whereas, Certain disgruntled, conceited, soreheaded members of the Party,

have issued "statements" attacking the Party's national officers, apparently for no other purpose than to injure the Party's press, and

Whereas, The same individuals had the audacity to demand space in the columns of the PEOPLE for their socalled statements, be it

Resolved, That we the members of Section Salem, condemn the actions of the man of "sacrifice" and his group of traitors, and recommend him to read an article entitled "Wayland the Socialist," where he will find himself accurately

photographed. And be it further Resolved, That we heartily endorse the N. E. C., excepting Siff, for refusing to publish anything damaging to the interests, of the Party and its press emanating from sources that are not in accordance with the Party's policy.

J. White, Rec. Sec'y.

CHICAGO OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

Sunday, Aug. 17, 1902, at 8 o'clock. Madison and Peoria streets. Tuesday, Aug. 19. Clark and Erie.

Madison and Sheldon. Orchard street and North avenue. Thursday, Aug. 21. Halsted and Maxwell. 48th and Lake.

Ashland and Lincoln avenues. Saturday, Aug. 23.
Michigan avenue and 111th street,
Halsted and 63d. Milwaukee avenue and Paulina street.

WILLIAM KINSELLA Will William Kinsella, treasurer of Section Lowell, S. L. P. in 1900, communicate with T. M. Reedy, 66 Broadway. Lowell, Mass.

INATIONS.

Letters of Acceptance From G. H. Royal, Nominee for Governor and Word H. Mills, Nomines for Lieutenant Governor-Financial Report of State Secretary Frank Leitner.

Pursuant to a call issued by the State Executive Committee of the Socialist Laor Party of Texas, delegates to the State convention assembled at headquarters of Section San Antonio on Sunday, July 20. The convention was called to order by State Secretary, Frank Leitper, who rendered the annual financial report from July 1, 1901, to July 1, 1902, attached to this report of proceedings. After transacting other business, the convention nominated G. H. Royal, of Lampasas, for Governor, and Word II, Mills, of Dallas, for Lieutenant Governor. The following manifesto to the

wage workers of Texas was then

The Socialist Labor Party of Texas, in convention assembled, reaffirms allegiance to the principles of international Socialism and to the platform and unnising tactics of the Socialist La bor Party of the United States. Again, rt that there are in this country, as well as in all countries where the capitalist system of production prevails, two distinct economic classes whose interests, both economic and political, are diamet-rically opposed the one to the other; and that this conflict of interests gives rise to what the profound student of sociology is known as the class struggle; a struggle that is irrepressible and incessant so long as the cause, capitalism, private ownership of collective capital. which gives birth to the That this struggle appears on the part of the capitalist class as a struggle longer hours and more profit, and on the part of the working class for shorter hours and a greater wage or more pay.

"The Socialist Labor Party furth perceives the fact that this is essentially struggle for possession of the wealth which is produced by the working class exclusively, and that, therefore, whatever portion the capitalist class may, by whatever means, appropriate unto itself, is that which labor has produced and did not get, is that which has been stolen from the proletaire, who, owning mone of the indispensable means for the production of wealth, land and machings, are forced, in order to gain access thereto, to sell their laboring power to the capitalist class who do own and monopolize same, for less than it (their laboring power), produces; must sell laboring power), produces; must sell themselves into wage slavery for what themselves into wage slavery for what the chattel slave received—a mere sub-sistence—and no guarantee that they will always get even that little. This is involuntary servitude, is wage slavery, be-

"Right here a brief review of the conomic development or industrial evostion, which has divorced the man of laor from the instruments with which to
abor, and has thereby enabled a few to
we without toil, and compelled the maseries the working class to toil withority, the working class, to toil with-nt living, will aid the working class in ent living, will aid the working class in understanding their relation to that of the capitalist class; the power of the capitalist class, and whence it is derived, as well as their weakings when confront-ed by an intelligent class-conscious pro-letaire (working class), aware of their rights and their might when marshalled under the banner of the Socialist Labor Pasts.

Party. "The capitalist system, as it exists today, is of comparatively recent date. In the Middle Ages the workers were, as a sule, in possession individually of the land on and tools with which to work. That is to say, we had individual ownerthat is to say, we had individual owner-hip of the means of production, indi-vidual operation or production, and indi-vidual ownership of the product. To-day, however, we have individual ownership.

however, we have individual ownership of the means of production, but collective, co-operative or socialised production; and capitalist, or private ownership of the product.

Troperty, once the result of one's individual efforts, has, under capitalista, become the appropriation of that which has been produced by the collective or socialised labor of others. In other words when the tools of production were small, rude, and simple, and the principal factor in producing wealth was the worker's hands and bodily energy, they (the tools) were easily acquired. the worker's hands and bodily energy, they (the tools) were sadily acquired, exuld be operated by an individual won his own patch of ground and with his own efforts. For instance, when the means of transportation consisted of a wagon or cart; the shoemaker's tools of the inst and a few needles and knives; the tinner's, hatter's and all workers the tinner's, hatter's and all workers. the timers, natters and an workers tools were small enough that they could operate them alone, they did so; and the wealth they produced belouged to, and was owned by, the individual, to be shared with no one. They need not apply any one for employment, but could ploy themselves; were independent a result of being in possession of the sus or tools of production. The work-could quit when he pleased, work in when he desired, sud his income a determined, by and in exact ratio, what he produced—it was his. But any all of this is changed. Instead of simple tools of the hunders from a

and of thousands. We have the rail- it is simply a fight to determine which roads in place of the "prairie schooners, which require, not one or two men, as in the days of small things, but the co-operative or collective labor of more than one million, and indirectly of the United States.

in industry, and yet we dud that with the exception of the Socialists, the people do not realize and recognize fact, but worship at a shrine that has long since become illogical and immoral that they are imbued with ideas that were applicable, and hence worth some thing to conditions that have long since passed away.

"Investigating more rigidly; the So cialist perceives, and holds up the that all may see who have eyes to that not, as heretofore, the owner of the tools of production used and operated same, but that those who own the land and machinery of production and distri-bution, which are used to produce wealth with, do not work (in a socially useful or necessary manner), in or upon same; do not operate them; and that the workers who do operate these factories, mills and railroads; etc., do not own the same-as in former days whthe tools were small-and that they do not own the wealth which they produc in or upon them. As an illustration: the working class go into the factory, mine or railroad, and produce wealth hats, clothes, etc., or add to the value of same in transportation or distribution and return home leaving the wealth they they produce in the possession of the capitalist, who returns to them wealth, represented in money, called wages, in an amount barely sufficient to subsist upon. Now this amount which the worker receives is not determined, as it was in the days when they employed then-selves, by what they produce, but oy the supply of, and demand for, laboring power, upon the labor market, by competition with their fellows for an op-portunity to work. With these facts in mind it must be plain to all working-men that production might be increased to any extent with no benefit to the workers whatever. The product goes to he who owns and monopolizes the means of production. This is the key to the situation. In order to secure to the work. ers the product of labor, they must be sion of, or have free access to the land and machinery. How can be accomplished? Remembering that the capitalist class have acquired their capital by hiring labor and paying for it less than it produces, then taking the part of the surplus not consumed in riot-ous living, and buying and improving the machinery of production (capital), and supporting their political lackeys, the capitalist government, in short, see ing that all wealth, capital included, has been produced by and expropriated from the working class, cognizant of the fact that this capital is social in character requiring the co-operation of the working class to operate them. The aim of all intelligent workingmen must be the overthrow of the capitalist system, because that system keeps them in wage-sisvery; and the establishment of the Socialist Republic or co-sperative com-monwealth, in which the machinery of production, and the wealth produced be the property of those who produce it. Then, when the working class own

the factories, mills, etc., they will not stop production unless there is plenty

produced for all; and if there is plent;

in sight of it, as the workers do to-day

stacked up in the warehouses of, and owned by, the capitalist class, who tell

the workers they have "produced too much;" therefore, we must close up

shop. And then we see the workers suf

fering, not because they have "produced too much," but because the capitalist

owns what the workers have produced

owns the factory in which it is produced, and holds the key and will not let

the workers produce more to keep them

"With a thorough comprehension of

the in instrial revolution which has be-

ist Laber Party maintains that, so long

ne the Capitalist social system obtains

to prove abortive. That wage slavery

can be abolished, an honorable peace secured, and a social system fit for hu-

tablished by the working people aligning themselves with the Socialist Labor

ernment and usag the Government as a social lever with which to inaugurate

Social Revolution, which will base as-ciety upon a principle which will conform

to, or hermonise with the social charac-

er of the instruments of production which have produced the Industrial Rev-

cur val able paper will permit sexion the Socio-Economic-System, it will

"Having to the extent that space in

now in order to analyze or dissect the attitude of the political parties—other than the Socialist Labor Prety—in re-

gard thereto "Our State is, and has been ruled

since the days of reconstruction by the Democratic Party. It is not the place

here to dwell upon why this is so. Our aim is to show that Texas, owing to the

development of its natural resources and consequent influx of eastern and

foreign (ap)tal, is becoming more and more a capitalist ruled state. This much boasted democracy is but one wing of the capitalist class and treats the work-

ing class just as any of its Republican sister States, with an iron hand. Look

at the hictory of Texas as taught in its

public schools where one of its former Gayernors is huded to the sky for breaking the backbone of the first rail-road trike in this State by using the

State Rengers to intimidate the strikers! The working class has nothing to expect from that quarter; the representa-tives of the dring middle class.

"The Republican Party, the capitalist

from starving or freezing. .

while the wealth they have created

produced they will not starve or

of both the Socialist Labor Party and the so-called "Socialist" Party and form who wish to vote the Socialist Labor Party ticket."

Fourteenth Congressional district to or-der, and Comrade Frank Leitner, of San Antonio, was nominated by acclamation as the Party's Congressional candidate for that district.

From G. H. Royal, Nominee for Governor of Texas. Lampasas, Texas, July 28,

Frank Leitner,

San Antonio, Texas.

Dear Comrade:—Yours of July 23, notifying me of my nomination for governor of Texas by the Socialist Labor

curred splitting society in twist along the line of ownership and son-owner-ship of the land and machinery with which to produce wealth, the Social-In accepting, will say that "the para-mount issue" before the American people all efforts to improve the condition of the working class, as a class, are bound Party, possessing themselves of the Government and using the Government as a

> the mightlest of nations upon that class.
>
> Labor is robbed of the wealth which it nlone produces, is denied the means of self employment, and by compulsory idleness in involuntary servitude, is even deprived of the necessaries of life. Hu-man power and natural forces are thus wasted that the plutocracy may rule. comitant evils are perpetuated that the people may be kept in hondage. Science and invention are diverted from their

> women and children.
>
> Independence is based on the opportunity of making a living without asking the consent of another. While land was easily obtained, and machinery was sim-

set of (lackeys) politicians shall hold the political fort which protects and promotes the material interest of the E Masters—the capitalist class; a fight as to which gang of politicians should hold aggregation of workers in the the working class while the capitalist class skins it.

A NOTE OF WARNING.

"We ask the working class of Texas to be en the qui vive against a new apparition on the political horizon. We parition on the political horizon. We say new, but it is really the defunct Populist Party, then "Social Democracy," then "Social Democratic Party" in a new guise and now traveling under the name of "Socialist" Party.

"The reason for the changing of name is apparent. The promoters of that bogus concern are realizing that Socialism is becoming a word and the Socialist Labor Party a political party to conjure the working class with. They, with their middle class ideas and schemes want to run the lightening of socialism into the ground to the sole benefit of their class. Look at the make up of that party; with the exception of a few honest misled dupes who want a short cut to the co-operative commonwealth, you will and the same old Populist war porses, all the riff raff of our political life, the moral and mental freaks and crooks in its camp. Cringing before and courting pure and simple trade unionism with its corrupt or ignorant leaders (whom they secretly condemn), they stop short of nothing to make Socialism ridiculous and obnoxious. Knownothings as they are, they spread false economic and political ideas under the cloak of socialism. That so-called "Socialist Party gotten up to mislead those who have their eyes partly open, fears and abhors a debate, to which it has been challenged time and again with the thorough revolutionary clear cut Socialist Labor Party. ...

"Fellow workingmen! Society can not be reformed or revolutionized behind its The working class must be made to understand its position in the politico-economic world and must not be side? tracked on class reforms a la "municipal governmental ownership of public There are no short cuts utilities. Socialist Republic. All those unfortunates who allow themselves to be inveighed by that so-called "Socialist" movement can be likened unto those domed travelers in the desert who, famishing from thirst, see the Fata Morgana a vision of green palms, and Morgana, a vision of green palms, and spring of cool water, and riding for that oasis for their lives find it an optic illusion, the endless desert stretching before their eyes as before. But this old political hack under a new name, has its purpose in the political world. As in the animal kingdom where the lion and the eagle fight for their prey, the cowardly hyenas and jackals waiting for a bone from the victor, so the "So-cialist" Party, by compromise, fusion and trickery, expect to gobble up a few

minor offices for its mendicants. "Wage workers of Texas! Keep your eves skinned and compare the conduct your own judgment as to which is the bogus and which the genuine. Examine your ballot closely before you cast your vote at the coming election so you are not taken in by a name that was intiated for the purpose to mislead those

After the adjournment of the State Convention, the organizer of Section San Autonio called the convention of the

LETTERS OF ACCEPTANCE.

Party, received.

is the "trusts." Trusts are not creatures of the law and can not be regulated to any great extent by legislation, Trusts are the inevitable result of the private ownership of the indispensable means of making a living—the land and the wonderful inventions and scientific discov eries unthought of by the founders of our government applied to the machinery of poduction and distribution and can be remedied only by the adoption of such constitutional amendments as may be necessary to abolish the present system of private ownership and restore the land with its timber, grazing, agricultural and mineral resources and the machinery of production and distribution to the or production and distribution to the people as a collective body. Private ownership enables the owning class through rent, interest and profits to ap-propriate all the wealth produced by the ispossessed class; leaving that class in condition of involuntary servitude. To the system of private ownership can be plainly traced the existence of a privileged class; the corruption of government by that class; the alienation of public property; public franchises and public and the abject dependence of

of self employment, and by compulsory Ignorance and misery, with all their conhumane purposes to the enslavement of

ple, this condition prevailed and it was impossible to establish any but a liberal form of government. Since the land has been monopolized by private ownership, the wagons as a means of transportrate we have the massive factories, upon as it plays an insignificant role and highly developed machinery, remind the wage workers that between the collective labor of hundred the two the Democrats and Republicants, been brought about which completely.

changes earlier conditions. When the Democratic and Republican statesmen put their heads together and enact an effective anti-trust law they will demonstrate the, to them, alleged fallacy of Socialism. The employment of thousands of women and children in factories and other uncongenial occupations cal-culated to cripple the moral, physical and intellectual development of the race

cannot be prevented by law. This has just been clearly proven in New Jersey. The old slaveholder was interested in the proper development and care of his slaves because he had a property interest in their welfare. Under the present system man has become less valuable and ess cared for than domestic animals; the capitalist class gets all the benefits his labor without the burdens of the his labor without the burners slave. A century ago James Madison said, ire to-day substantially free, but the day will come when our republic wil an impossibility, because wealth will be concentrated in the hands of a few. Then we must rely upon the wisdom of the best elements to readjust the affairof the nation to the changed conditions. We have reached the crisis referred to. The days of both the Democratic and

Republican parties are numbered. The American workingman must choose between the course pointed out political reformer and labor lead-

er which leads to barbarism and decay or the Socialist Labor Party, which leads to the Socialist Republic and a higher system of civilization than has ever yet been reached. G. H. Royal. IL.

From Word H. Mills, nominee for Lieut, Governor of Texas. Dallas, Tex., Jul. 24, 1902.

Frank Leitner, Secretary State Executive Committee, S. L. P., San Antonio, Texas.

Dear Comrade:-Your formal notice of the selection of myself by the State Conrention of the Socialist Labor Party as candidatefor Lieutenant Governor of Texas has been received.

I asknowledge your notice of the trust reposed in me, and the honor conferred, with a profound sense of appreciation, accentuated by my knowledge that in our Texas constituency are some of the clos-est students, brightest intellects, most logical thinkers and most active propa-gandists in the United States, any one of them eminently qualified to act in the position of honor for which I have been

And I take an especial pride in hav ing been named as a candidate for the suffrages of the thinking workingmen of Texas, because of the fact that the So cialist Labor Party is the only political organization abreast of moral progress and that possesses a clear conception of the industrial and politico-economic conditions forming the world problem humanity will be compelled to solve sooner or later.

As a means to, and potential factor in the ultimate solution of the economic equation confronting the world, in conformity with the materialist conception of history, the militant S. L. P. exists. It is the leaven that is leavening the world-lump of Labor into intelligent class-conscions solidarity for the upliftclass-conscious solidarity for the uplift-ing of the race; but an universal conception of a system of ethics wherein men will be sensible of their interdependence which will be utilized for the collective

weal. I feel that it is not my province to take this occasion for a presentation of the issues, intelligent consideration of which vitally important to the working class of the world and of Texas in particular. That duty, I conceive, more properly belongs to my comrade confrere That duty, I conceive, more m the party State ticket. Suffice it to be known that I am in full concord the principles, tactics and purposes of the Socialist Labor Party—the constructive, Socialist Labor Party—the constructive directive and determinative force in the evolutionary world movement for real

human liberty. Conscious of my limitations, I accept the trust reposed in me by the Party, and will to the best of my ability perform the duties that may devolve upon me I thank you.

Fraternally, Word H. Mills,

FINANCIAL REPORT of Secretary of the Texas State Executive Committee, S. L. P., from July 1, 1901, to July 1, 1902.

RECEIPTS: Cash on hand July 1, 1901..... \$7.22 rom Section San Autonio for due stamps 23.64
From Members-at-large 6.12

Total\$84.02 EXPENDITURES. To National Executive Committee for due stamps\$49.00
Postage, telegrams, etc......5.11
To one rubber stamp for S. E. C. 67
To printing letter heads for S. E. C. 4.50 Total\$59.28

RECAPITULATION. Total Receipts\$84.02
Total Expenditures\$59.28 Cash balance for July I. 1902.\$24.74

large 665

Stamps on hand July 1, 1902..... 54 Submitted by Frank Leitner, Secretary.

Audited and found correct,

J. V. Kendall,

July 20, 1902. Chas. Werner. July 20, 1902.

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS. An Old and Well-Tried Remedy. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP bashess sand for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TETH. ING. WITE PERFECT BUCCESS. IS SOUTHES the CHILD. SOFTENS the GUMS. ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND. COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARREGA. Said by Drusystets in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for MINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. AND TAKE NO OTHER EIND. STREET FITS CESTS A Besting

DOINGS IN CLEVELAND.

The Miners Strike Discussed-The Bogus "Socialists" and the Antics.

Cleveland, Aug. 7 .- Things are pretty dull in Cleveland at present, both politically and industrially. The wage workers of Cleveland are about as much interested in the mining strike though, now, as in anything else. What strikes the average wage worker in Cleveland just now the hardest is the fact that the price of hard coal is soaring away up out of sight, and threatens to go still higher. Last year hard coal was \$5.75 a ton. Last month it's price was \$6.50, and this month it is \$6.75, with prospects of being still higher in September and October.

The fact that the wage worker has the one-fifth of his product which he receives back in wages from his benevolent (?) employer reduced in purchasing power because of the miner's strike and the greediness of the coal barons, makes Mr. Workingman feel pretty glum, and ought to cause him to think deeply concerning "the way out of the wilderness."

Now, what are the net results of this strike so far? Heavy crops of coal and iron, police, deputy sheriffs and militia to shoot down the workers, countless injunctions, starving miners, prosperous mine owners and outrageous prices of hard coal to wage workers not engaged in mining. There is also another crop which might be mentioned, that of President Mitchell, Mother Jones and other labor fakirs and misleaders of the masses. Why, a telegraph despatch says that the miners stood for hours in the hot sun with their hats off, and some of them had to be carried away in an exbausted condition, and all for what? Why to do hoonr to a prince of labor fakirs, President Mitchell. And Mitchell saw them thus playing the fool and never once told them to put on their hats, that they were as good as he was So he encouraged the fools in their folly or hero worship. Then, too, if he were leading the workers in a holy cause there might be more sense in it. Why don't he tell the workers, who fairly seem to worship him, to strike at the ballot box where each miner is the equal of Rockefeller? But, no! That would be telling the truth and might endanger his salary. So he encourages the minera to pit their empty stomachs against the clubs of the police, the guns of the coal and iron police, the Pinkertons and the deputy sheriffs, to say nothing of the militia and regular army, who are held in terseve.

In other words, he practically urges on the unarmed to do battle with the armed, and coward-like hides behind the petticoat of Mother Jones, who, like the stormy petrel, is ever where there is trouble to get her little pickings which are as necessary to her as Mitchell's salary is to him. He hides behind the "an of the miners' petticoats," as she valiantly defies injunctions, and then, bundle of inconsistencies that she is, shakes hands with her's and the miner's enemy, Judge Jackson, or in other words, licks the hand that smites her. Ah! the pity of it all! To a man up a tree, a farce comedy. To a wage worker-particularly the miner-a terrible tragedy.

wanderer in the burning heat and arid deserts of Sahara, parched with thirst and well nigh dead from exhaustion, seeks for cooling waters to assauge his inward fever; and, wandering on, h holds the image of his longings just ahead, and hasten on only to find his hopes turn to ashes, his thirst unquenched, no water there, and at last drops exhausted only to find his grave in the desert-so the miner, delving in the bowels of the earth for a mere pittance. and ofttimes devoured by flood and fire, struggling to better his condition, strik-ing upon the economic, instead of the industrial field, sees just ahead of him the false mirage of higher wages raised from the desert of his condition by the fakirs Mitchell and Mother Jones, and, ollowing these misle self against the powers of government that he himself has voted for, and, like the man who butted his head against a stone wall, dashes out his brains, loses the strike. The blind leads the blind and

both fall into the ditch.

By the way, while all this tragedy was being enacted, where was the great Gov-ernor Stone, governor of the great State of Pennsylvania, who ordered out two regiments of the militia to Shenandoah. name which calls up bitter memories a name which cans up bitter memories of the fraternal war between the States, where was he? Up in the Adirondack Mountains of New York, hunting and fishing, and generally enjoying himself.
And Nero fiddled while Rome burned. If the miners and other wage workers do not soon wake up, some future Gibbous will write the History of the Downfall of the American Empire. But there is something doing in Cleve-

land. At the last meeting of the United Trades and Labor Council, which is a combination of the old Kangarooish Ceptral Labor Union and reactionary Building and Trades Council, their legislative committee reported in favor of the federal plan of government, giving the flay opported in favor of compelling councils to submit all franchises and grants to open competition. Where does even capitalistic municipal ownership come in here? Soi. Southerner, president of the council, was selected as grand marshal for Labor Day.

By the way, Sol Southerner, who was recently elected president of the United Trades and Labor Council (high sounding name), is not even a Kangaroo. He is a non-partisan defender of the capitalist class, a pure and simple "no politics in the union" mau, but I should hate to offer him a political office, for he would no against the Socialists there, when to be a Socialist meant something, before the land. At the last meeting of the United

split, and was sat down upon hard, meeting after meeting, by the Socialist ma-jority. But those happy days are over. The Kangaroo is in front of the curtain. At several previous elections the Kangaroos put up a show of opposition to anti-Kangaroo presidents, at one time nominating Jimmie Reynolds, who afterwards got a \$1,500 a year job under Charlie Salen, Director of Public Works, and all round political worker for Tou L. Johnson, our present Mayor-more's the pity-for president against anti-So-cielist Pat McKenna. But Jimmie went

down to inglorious defeat dragging the

Kangaroos with him. But at this last election the Kangaroos were too weak-kneed to even make a show of opposition to their old enemy, reactioncry cigarmaker, Sol, and Sol was unanimously elected. From the fact that there was also no opposition to Kanzaroo Maximilian S. Hayes and Robert Bandlow for the offices of recording secretary and treasurer, respectively, it is easy to see that there was a "hen on," or what men who have attended conventions at all. will recognize as a "deal;" namely, Sol (anti-Kangaroo), to have no Kangaroo opposition, and in return Hayes and Bandlow (Kangaroos), to have no anti-Kangaroo, pure and simple opposition It's as plain as the nose on a man's face.

"A fool, though a way-faring man, neer not err therein.' Yes, there has been something doing in Cleveland lately after all.

Right Reverend Frederick G. Strickland, organizer for the "Socialist" party of Ohio, has come and gone. Who is paying his expenses is a mystery. himself said last Saturday night on the public square, who he is, or who is paying his expenses is nobody's business. Probably he doesn't desire a searching investigation. He has been bere about three weeks, speaking every day, both at noon and night, and the Kangs are poor. Draw your own conclusions. He left here Saturday night for Lorain, and will make a tour of the State. He made a speech on the square last Saturday night to quite a large crowd. His speech was replete with sarcasm, eloquence, wit and pathos, and he held the crowd well. He did not appeal to the working class, but to the "people" in general. He never once 'people" in general. touched on the class struggle. At the close of his address, for a wonder he was brave enough, differently from many of his crew, to advise his hearers to vote the "Socialist" ticket, whereupon one of the real Socialists in the crowd velled:

"The Socialist Labor ticket?" "No." said the Reverend, "the 'Social ist' ticket without any extras."

Think of calling labor, noble and holy an "extra." as if it were of no consequence, instead of the creator of all things. That almost surpasses Max Hayes' ("Socialist" candidate for Secre tary of State), remark about choosing the name "Socialist" for their party with out any "frills or feathers." Labor-extras, says Strickland; labor-frills and feathers, says Hayes. And yet Strickland and Hayes are class-conscious cialists." Heaven same the mark! Heaven same the mark! Could anything be more absurd?

Strickland's voice was as the voice of Jacob, the Socialist, but his hands or his work is as the hands of Esau, the Kangaroo. "Mene, Mene, Tekel Up-harsin." Thou art weighed in the balauce and found wanting. Strickland is a consummate fraud. "By their fruits ye shall know them."

WEAVERS' STRIKE"RIOT."

Gives Solar Plexus to the "Identity of Interests" Theory.

[Special to the Daily People.]

Hartford. Aug. 9 .- The strike of the reivet weavers of Cheney Bros., South Manchester, has developed within the last week into a something which this class of strikers generally deny, namely, a class struggle between capital and labor, for, simpledom, the interests of capital and labor are identical.

It is rather queer that the "identity" of this interest causes strikes continuously all around and in regard of the aforesaid firm, this strike is the second one within a short time. The cause or this strike is the introduction of the double loom system to which the weavers objected and went

to which the weavers objected and went out on strike.

As usual in such cases the firm tries any and all means to set their looms going and on Tuesday last they were lucky enough to get hold of a solitary non-union man, who was accompanied to the factory by five of the Cheneys and others of the firm, besides the whole police force of the town was present also. But the striking weavers had also learned what was going to happen, and, in consequence thereof, quite a number of them had gathered about the factory.

When the funity procession drew nearer the lookers-on indulged in hooting and jeering and sobb, after various missles were fixing through the air. Naturally a few were fix the thing the police interfered and tried to arrest, finally they got hold of two weavers, two others were chased by the sheriff, who also was present, but although he called them to bair they did not mind it, and so he sent shots after them, yet the builets went astray without hitting any one. Finally the "riot" was subdued and the crowd dispersed.

Never before was the little courtroom as crowded as on Wednesday when he

DIRECTORY OF ...

TRADES AND SOCIETIES.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P .- The County Committee, representing the Sections, meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springueld avenue, Newark, N. J.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P., meets every third Friday at 8 p. m., at 93 Prospect street, Jersey City. Secretary, George P. Herrs-craft, 93 Prospect street, Jersey City. NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274. S.

T. and L. A., meets every first and third Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at 2 to 4 New Reads street. Secretary, Ed McCormack. SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P., meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P.

hall, 892 Main street. S. T. & L. A. LOCAL No. 307, Hartford, Conn., meets every second Thursday at S. L. P. hall. Visitors are welcome.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Branch 1, meets second and fourth Sundays of each month at 10 o'clock a. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Subscription orders taken for the Scandinavian Socialist

weekly, "Arbetaren."

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION , Branch 2, meets first and third Sundays of morth at St. Louis hall, 443 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB. 14th Assembly district. Business. meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening. SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P., head-

quarters and free reading room, 205 1-2 South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., 107 1-2 North Main street. The People agent, L. C. Holler, 205 1-2 South Main street. NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR Party meets every second and fourth

Saturday evenings, at S. L. P. headquarters, 349 State street, Ernest T. Quarters, 349 State street, Ernest L. Oakley, Organizer, 17 Wooster Pl. Westville branch meets every third Tuesday, at St. Joseph's hall. Visitors welcome. SECTION CLEVELAND, O., S. L. P., holds

public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at 356 Ontario street, top floor.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Section Eric County, S. L. P., meets first and third Saturdays, 8 p. m., in Florence Parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee street. Everybody welcome. PIONEER MIXED ALLIANCE, L. A. 345.

S. T. & L. A., meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 110 Eddy street, San Francisco, Cal. Free reading room. Visitors are welcome SECTION CHICAGO, S. L. P.-Head-

quarters 118 Fifth avenue, (third floor front). City Central Committee meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. State Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday at 8 p Visitors welcome. W. Berns, Org., 12 Wilmot avenue.

SECTION CANTON, O., S. L. P., meets second and fourth Sundays at 2 p. m., in Union hall, 118 North Piedmont street. All are welcome. Discussion invited

SECTION SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, S. L. P.—Headquarters, 1514 First avenue, near Fike street. Meets Wednesdays, S. p. m. S. T. & L. A. meets Mondays at S. p. m. Wm. H. Walker, Financial Sec'y, 733 Fif-

INVASION OF GERMANY.

American Capitalists Control its Alkali Mines. Berlin, July 28.-The resistance offered

the recently organized defensive societies among consumers is only one of a large number of similar movements to protect the German market against iuvasion of American capitalists. That American syndicates have now obtained a controlling interest in German alkali mines and have also obtain tions on large cement works in Germany is now clearly seen by the German public Several days ago the Northwest Cen-tral German Cement Syndicate published a report explaining the causes for the creation of the combine, and also explaining why it failed. The report sets forth that the export of cement to the United States has ceased almost entirely as the domestic supply is regarded as sufficient for the home demand.

A general warning is circulated in the current fiscal reports of our large "kartels" and selling syndicates. "American invasion" will again become a reality as soon as the United States ceases to find enough demand at home for its products and makes efforts to unload surplus stocks on European markets. This American invasion is a subject of frequent discussion at the stockholders meetings and annual conferences of the "aufsichtsraths" of the large exporting kartels. Among others, the German raw copper mine operatives are forming a close corporation to meet the competition offered by the United States exporters, which supply nearly half the amount of copper required by the German electrical industry. American copper is de-clared to be both superior and cheaper than the German product.

Something is being said on the other side. Royal Privy Councillor Goldberg, who recently made an extended trip through the United States, has published an exhaustive volume in four divisions, showing the natural resources of the United States, the workings of the labor organizations and Trusts, and finally the competition between Germany and the United States, Geheimrath the United States. Geheimrath Goldberger points out that Germany cannot afford to provoke a war of reprisa-against the United States, as its na resources are inferior and diminutive compared to the capitalistic and natural resources which the American competi-tor may employ to conquer in foriegn

the experience of the second

SOCIALISM IN FRANCE

Written for the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE by Henry Nivet, Member of the "Parti Ouvrier Français," Sec retary of the Federation of Seine-et-Dise, Adherent to the Socialist Party France (Revolutionary Socialist

[Continued from last week.]

The Camputen of the Ministerial

Eatil now, in the French elections, we springing up in opposition variegated and abundant crop of ist candidates, all vieing with one or in their "independence" cannot candidates, all vicing with one sother in their "independence"; christs socialists, patriot socialists, revision- a socialist, patriot socialists, revision- a socialists, anti-ectarian socialists, etc., etc. aly one brand was lacking to this investing collection; the official socialist indidates of the government. The reach ministerialists took the matter hand and brought it into being. Much are one half of the candidates invescrier one half of the candidates present by the thing calling itself "French So at Party' were supported by the deck-Rousseau ministry, under pre-t of defending the Republic threatened bourgeois competitors. In other sorialism was only the label des-sed to deceive the working class and cover up the most rascally log-roll-rs. It is quite plain that under such additions the class-struggle was entireonditions the class-struggle was entirely thrust saids and no pretext for the infication of the socialist forces could shiroked. It is true that at the Contrast held at Tours, March 2nd, 3rd and 1.362, the ministerial groups manifestly slopped the long and nebulons seclaration of Principles" drawn up the spur of the moment by Mr. Jaures Ley also adopted, instead of the process as carefully prepared by a few farxists who had strayed into their cases a few farxists who had strayed into their cases a few farxists who had strayed into their fully prepared by a few who had strayed into their kelf one beginning with this conical phrase, "The Socialist They also adopted, at the insti-m of Mr. Briand, a measure most Mr. Briand, a measure most to themselves. They federa other words they dissolved disation (2) and made of their consisters a simple information without any authority. Thus meant preserves its independ-d acts as it sees fit. The Socialist Party" is thus divided aliest of the North, Socialists outh, journalist Socialists, co-Sectalists, etc., etc. During sign the poor candidates of the ampaign the poor candidates of the alist Party" fell heirs to the decof principles, while the others alone and covered the walls of

with the most wonderful variety ginal declarations; for instance in

efergue's—he was not a candi-meict posters were to be found direction containing the special

section containing the special of that special "Socialist didate; its one theme was

crocsecy of speeping reforms to the lot of the "freemen." most typical example, however, tarnished by the author of the tration of Principles," Mr. Jaures, well known fact that this "great "has for the last three years se for the last three years welf with order to the task ing all the speeches and all which had made him fam y, not satisfie idental alliano m work out its en cul crises to hasten the coming clair revolution, his preoccupawe to avoid them by the comion of the working class and a class. In truth his andjeaces of, and if he does not mend he, in appearance, the most ampion of "unity" is destined to the "grand solitaire." On hand, the hourgooisis is beiunderstand to what an extent costable talents may serve to otherable talents may serve to be add mades inert the working Ling before the elections the and most influential paper of setars France, "La Depeche de and most influential paper of seturn France, "La Depeche de "," adjudged the Republicans to candidate in opposition to Mr. who thus made the race slose the reactionary Marquis of On his side Mr. Jaures was in substrassed to make plain to se that he was first and formeout lidate of "Republican suity." So

come to sak that you com-to defend the Republic, to democracy, to organize and sometracy, to organize, and the industrial and agricul-

its ago we were defeated by of to suppress free ap-

remies of France.

The property of the property of the property of the price by mistake,

The price of the pr

the reaction tried once again, four years ago, to strangle the Republic, to kill in France the spirit of the Revolution.

"By a close union of all republicans,

the assault was repulsed.

'This necessary and loyal union which the coming general elections will affirm under various forms, but with equal force and equal success implies for no republican and confusion or any abdica-tion. When moderate republicans, radition. When moderate republicans, radi-cals and socialists all vote together against the reaction it does not mean that moderates and radicals subscribe to socialist principles, nor does it mean that the socialists have abandoued one single plank in their platform. It is the simple affirmation of the fact that the republican liberty for which they stand as a unit is their common patrimony, and this common patrimony the absolute condition necessary for the regular evolution of democracy

"The Socialist Party, whose doctrine and whose entire program I shall always defend with passionate fidelity, has the right to appeal to all republi cause in times of crisis the Socialist Party has always fought in the front ranks for liberty and because it has al-ways taken part in bringing about all re-forms that could make the Republic be-

"Never will the Socialist Party abandon its ideal, never will it fetter itself by adopting an uncompror that can only strike it with impotency. It will second all good intentions, it will encourage all those who hesitate, and it will crush with all the power of the organized proletariat all selfish resist-

Citizens: "In all my meetings, always open to the public, held during the past forty-two days, I have explained before you what reforms I shall advocate if elected, i. e., tax reforms, reduction of the mili-tary service and transformation of the whole military institution. I also ex-plained how would be realized the first stages of collectivism which is destined to save the nation and the workers, urban and rural—from the domination and ex-ministration of services. piolitation of capitalism.

"These explanations are again given, and more at length, in the circular that I have mailed to every voter.

"But here and now I wish to reply to the calumnies and sophisms of the

reaction. They no longer hardly dare accuse us of wanting to divide up, of wanting to of waiting to divide up, of waiting to take the land from the farmers. Your sound common seuse has spiked this ridiculous accusation. Inasmuch as I am concerned I shall answer them by am concerned I shall answer them by acting. I want to organize the rural population of this region, farmers and tenant farmers, lato federated syndi-cates for mutual credit assistance. I cates for mutual credit assessment wish to teach the country people, so suspicious of one another, so tightly bound up in a narrow individualism, bound up in a narrow individualism, what incomparable power for them re-sides in association when that association is backed by the local government and by the republican socialist state. (?)

"But the reaction does not renoun calumny because that one special calumny is no longer usable.

"The reaction lies when it says that the pogressive income tax will merely be added to the other taxes, and that it will weigh particularly hard on the farmers. The progressive income tax will replace the unjust taxes—particularly the tax on land—of to-day will fall upon the capitalist class that with our presen system does not pay its just share.

"The reaction lies, when in order to excite religious fanaticism against us, when in order to turn the people away from reforms, it says that we want to destroy by force religious beliefs, that we want to close and demolish churches. Beligious freedom is an essential article in the Republican and Socialist programs.

"Beligion is a private matter, for which a man owes an accounting to nobody. The State has no more right to endeaver to destroy it than to force it upon any one." (Men of the convention of 1796,

"But the Republican nation, that can only live by liberty, and can only pro-gress by science, must assure to every child in every school teachings in conformity with the principles of liberty and the facts laid nown by science. It who go in for politics to prepare civil wars and coups d'état by their counterrevolutionary teachings. The Republican
State must reassume the right of sovState must reassume the right of sovereign control and effective direction over all matters pertaining to the schools, con-trol of which was despoiled by the Jesuitic manoeuvers of 1850 that pre-pared the "second of December." (Mr. parret the second or December. (Mr. Jaures, though a university man himself, formerly professor of philosophy, appears to forget the position occupied by the professors with respect to the clergy.)

the professors with respect to the clergy.)

"The reaction lies when it says that I am a fomenter of atrikes. During the four years that I was a deputy not a single strike occurred in the mines of my district, and if, at the outset of the struggle, the big glass factory owners had manifested the same spirit of conciliation ablown by the men, they would have naved themselves, the workers, and the city, the long contest that followed, and from which the rights of the workers issued triumphant. The real agitators, the real strike fomeoters, are those who since real strike fomenters, are those who slace 1885 have endeavored to use the miners for purposes of political domination.

"You will not let rourselves be hum-bugged, and led astray by the clamor of the counter-resolutionists. All the So-cialists, all the Republicans, acting to-gether as a unit, will overthrow the en-

"The reaction, at one and the same time, lasy and violent, incapable and in-termeddling, has, in no way, served your interests and your rights. It has only known how to sow seeds of discord by introducing politics into the mine and into the glass works.

"A Republican and Socialist victory a this district will be the signal of final

reconciliations between the mine workers and the plans workers.

"Pargetting their divisions and quarrels of yesterday, they will work with vigitance and wisdom in peace for the common emancipation.

"The facialist Republic forever!
"Tean Jaures."

Less we find a compromise of princi-

ples; elsewhere we find the governmen and the ministerial Socialist cheek by jowl; in fact, as for instance when Waldeck-Rousseau made the celebrated St. Etienne speech for M. Briand, or when Ministers presided at the meeting in the Eighteenth District of Paris on Jannary 10, so as to give the stamp of official recognition to the candidacy of the leader of "possibilist Socialism," M.

.The "independence," or, if you prefer cialists went so far as to advise the So-cialist workingmen of Orleans to vote for the radical on the first ballot, the fighting for the past twelve years, and who to-day, armed with the approval of the ministerial Socialists is in a position to create untold confusion in the minds of the voters in his district. But the limit was reached when at Dragurguan M. Neton, the "Socialist party" candidate declared himself in his posted declaration of principles in the public press and in his speeches unalterably oppose to collectivism. M. Neton was nothing more or less than secretary to the minof foreign affairs, he resigned to make the run on the Socialist ticket.

These are but a very few facts among many; space forbids my mentioning more, but those cited suffice to show more, but those cited suffice to show what a ferment of corruption for So ministerialism has contrast between the campaigns carried (French Socialist Party), and the "Unite cialiste Revolutionnaire" (Revolutionary Socialist Unity), is sufficiently esionger upon the subject.

There was not only contrast but most violent antagonism all through the camtionary Socialist Unity were the enemy for all the bourgeois parties; it was consequently quite natural that the minis-terial Socialists should tumble over themselves in their endeavors to do us harm. Wherever dirty work was to be done for the bourgeoisie, the "Socialist Party" were realots. The central organ of the gang, the "Petite Republique," poured out a steady stream of vomit against those of our candidates who had accented to run against their notables. For instance, our friend, Rene Chauvin. who made the race on the platform of the class struggle against the "Socialist" minister candidate Millerand was likened unto a common criminal; for the benefit of my American comrades, let it be stated that Messrs. Jaures and Geraut-Richard are the editors of the "Petite Republique." In the department of the North snother daily, the "Reveil du Nord," whose editor, Mr. Delessable, had been kicked out of the P. O. F., untiring in lying about and traducing our comrades—our party in this district has 9,000 members in good standing. On account of our strength the "Reveil du Nord" did not dare to come out openly and advise voting for the radicals, but, by insinuation, by innueudo, it endeav-ored to excite the workers against us, and create a current of sympathy for the bourgeois candidates. And it has not been proven that it was not in the of-fices of the "Reveil du Nord" that was concocted the circular directed against our venerated comrade, Jules Guesde, and of which 250,000 copies were distrib-uted at Waterloo and Roubaix during the few hours immediately preceding the elec-

We were accused of having made a sec ret compact with the Nationalists, with the reactionists, etc., but space forbids us to state more. Let our comrades of the "Socialist Labor Party" contemplate the Kangaroos if they wish to form an idea of the French product.

The ministerial episode is the most dis-graceful affair in the annels of Socialism

(To be concluded.)

S. T. & L. A. CONVENTION

Connecticut Locals Form a District Alliance at Hartford.

T. & L. A. in Connecticut, was held in S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main St., in pursuance of a call from the General Executive board to form a district Alliance

at Hartford. Wm. L. Brower, General Secretary of the G E. B. was present and took the chair. M. Lechner was elected secre-

The credential committee reported nine delegates present, three from L. A. 307, three from L. A. 397, one from L. A. 305, one for Section Hartford, S. L. P., and one for Section New Britain, S. L. P. All delegates were seated and obli-

After Gen. Sec. Brower expansively explained why the call had been issued by the G. E. B., a lengthy debate about the merits of the proposition was held, at the end of which it was moved and carried to form a District Alliance to conomic movement could raily in Con-

An election of officers was then held as follows: Organiser, Fred Fellermann, 2 State street; Cor. and Rec. Sec.. James P. Holland, 207 Asylum street; Fin. Sec.-Treas., Mat. Lechaer, 7 Bellevue street; Sergeant-at-Arms, John F. Wood; Agitation Com., Chas. Sobey, J. B. Williams, G M. Bruce.

The next meeting will be held on Aug. 12th in S. L. P. Hall. Moved and carried to sell due stamps to the Local Alliances at 10 cents each a

A collection towards raising the charter fee of \$5.00 netted \$2.60, the balance of \$2.40 to be raised by L. A. 307 and 278, for which purpose special meetings have to \$2.00 meetings

have to be called.

Moved and carried that the secretary had a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to all Locals concerned. Mat. Lechner, Sec'y.

NEWSPAPER WRITING.

Wherein It Differs from Other Literary Composition.

The Socialist writer or reporter for paper like THE PEOPLE has an advantage in writing and the gathering of news over the ordinary newspaper man, for the reason, that his Socialist knowledge should enable THE PEO PLE reporter to dig below the surface of things to extract the interest and show the motive. Then again the Socialist reporter need have no fear that the blue pencil will cut out anything that is essential to the matter in hand.

The chief requisite in newspaper rereporting is a photographic mind—the ability to reproduce a picture in words retaining the color and detail without making them burdensome. In other words a sharp eye and the knowledge of how to present plain facts in a simple, yet interesting manner, is the secret of good reporting. Dash and vigor in handling subjects undoubtedly add to their intent, but there is danger of overdoing it and the "fine" writing may detract from the story. The reporting field is practically un

limited, but it doesn't follow that reporters are turned loose to browse therein. On the contrary there is hardly any modern industry that is so organized as a modern hews highly paper. The popular idea is that a reporter goes out to gather news wher-ever he may happen to find it. Instead he is assigned to certain duties and under no circumstances must be deviate from the assignment given him The editor directs the movements of the force and at any moment can tell just what each man is doing. There ate many sources of information work ed by the newspapers. Regular news centers are such places as police head quarters, the courts, City Hall and political headquarters, where routing news comes in daily. Many people have learned that the newspapers pay stories. For unusual happenings, or tion that the man at police headquar iers, for instance, cannot give attentio to emergency men are on hand reads One of the important things in newspaper work is the following up of story or the future developments of a case. The newspaper chronicles are the beginning of an affair and it must not leave its readers in the dark as to the final issue.

The question of what is news is batable one. Except newspaper man few persons really are not agreed as to just what is news or its value. Some of the bes that have appeared in THE PEOPLE have been brought to the office by men who merely dropped in to "post" the office on certain goings on, not re-alizing that they then had a valuable piece of news

The average newspaper seems to value news by the number of people affected. The touchstone for the Socialist reporter should be does it inthe working class. To the extent that it does, should depend the amount of detail given to the story; To illustrate: The writer of this once of a shop "accident" in which a workman had been mangled. It was learned from the workmen that the company had recently speeded up the machinery and the men not having become ac in constant danger; the "accident" was due to this. THE PEOPLE reporter compared notes with a capitalist re-porter. That gentleman laid great stress on the statement of the superintendent that the accident was due to the "carelessness" of the injured man. The capitalist reporter obser "your account practically puts the blame on the company. While you blame on the company. While you may be right in this, no regular paper would let that go in." Thus the genuine human interest of the story was

suppressed.

Newspaper writing has a form pecu liarly its own. It seems to defy the or-dinary rules of composition. Instead of leading up to a climax the story be-gins with the climax and proceeds from that to the details that led to the culmination of the story.

There are several reasons for this, chief of which is, first, expediency. A after others are in type. Any of the others may then be "chopped," para-graph by paragraph, beginning at the oottom, without destroying the sequence of the story, thus making room for the other matter. Second, some readers can gather all they wish to snow of a story from the opening paragraphs and the newspaper method mits them to avoid the details if they

so desire. show them note book in hard jotting information. The reporter who would do this -unless reporting evience which requires a short writer-wouldn't earn his salt. Unless they are anxious to give information people usually "shut up tight" wher they find their interviewer is a reporter Some labor fakirs who were conduct ing a strike recently, passed the wor around their headquarters "to get wise whenever THE PEOPLE man appear ed. Of course that didn't shut out THE PEOPLE by any means.

The writer has gotten many stories for THE PEOPLE from men who did not know of his connection with the paper or that they were talking for publication. The point to be emphasized is this, note books are a hindrance. Notes sufficient to recall the story can be taken on a slip per without letting everybody know

you are a reporter.

Workmen on strike are generally suspicious of reporters because of pre-

vious newspaper misrepresentation while the labor fakirs give the reporters a lot of bombastic stuff by way of The reporters usually get news "straight" by going to the office of the concern affected, where they will likely as not receive typewritten interviews and fragrant Havanas. The "interview" will probably state that the strike is due to outsiders—agitators,— that the men are well paid, etc. The reporter goes to strike headquarters and learns little, so takes the cue from the typewritten interview and thus

gives "both sides of the question A Socialist reporter should cultivate the friendship of the rank and file of as many different trades as possible. when in time of trouble he on the scene and the labor fakirs cry wise," they will do so in vain

In the field of journalism a Socialist paper must stand first, last and all the time for labor. Giving all the news possible concerning the working class, exposing the shams of the labor fakirs and other misleaders of labor, and utilizing such news to point out the class struggle: all of which followed up by editorials frankly revolutionary wil make such a paper beloved by the workers, and one whose blows enemy will not invite. J. H.

RESULT OF GENERAL VOTE on amending Art. XI, Sec. 1, of the constitution of the S. L. P. with a view to lengthen the time within which a general vote on amendments to the con-

Two amendments were submitted; one, the first, by Sections Cleveland, Ohio; Easton, Pa.; Everett, Mass.; Lynn, Mass.; New York, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Roanoke, Va.; Tacoma, Wash., and Westchester Co., N. Y. This will be designated as Amendment No. 1. other, submitted by Section Kansas City, Mo., will be designated as Amend-ment No. 2,

Am'd't Am'd"t For Ag'at For Ag'at i 16 San Francisco, Cal.. Members-at-large in Cal.
Denver, Colo.
Bridgeport, Conn...
So. Norwalk, Conn... Members-at-large in Madison Co., Ili.... Peoria, Ill.... St. Louis, Mo..... Adams, Mass..... Boston, Mass..... 3 Everett, Mass..... 13 Fall River, Mass lowell, Mass.,.... 10 Lyun, Mass..... Medford, Mass.... Somerville, Mass.... Members-at-large in Mass. St. Paul, Minn.... Winona, Minn Members-at-large in Minn. Hoboken, N. J....

Passaic Co., N. J... South Hudson, N. J. Albuquerque, N. M., Member-at-large. Auburn, N. Y..... Amsterdam, N. Y... Monroe Co., N. Y... New York City.... 163 Oneida Co., N. Y.... Onendaga Co., N. Y. Richmond Co., N. Y. Schenectady, N. Y... Ciucinnati, Ohio.... Cleveland, Obio Columbus, Ohio.... Dayton, Ohio..... 5 Allegheny, Co., Pa.. 22 Easton, Pa..... Sutersville, Pa..... SanAntonio, Texas. Salt Lake City, Utah Newport News, Va... Richmond, Va..... eattle, Wash.... Milwaukee, Wis 19 Totals 550 97 160 286

The vote cast is an extremely light one, many sections not having made any re-port, but as shown by the figures, Amendment No. 1 has been adopted and the last sentence of Art. XI, Sec. 1, of the Party constitution will hereafter read as foliows: "The result of the vote must be reported to the National Executive Committee within fifteen weeks after the first call was issued.'

The National Executive Committee,

HENRY KUHN,

JOINT MEETING OF D. A.'S 4 & 49. A joint meeting of D. A. 4 and 49, S. T. & L. A. was held at Daily People Building, 2 and 6 New Reade street, Sunday, August 10, 1902.

Meeting called to order at 3 p. m. by Chairman W. L. Brower. Nomination for members of General Executive Board to fill place made vacant by Comrade Thomas Crimmins were made.

Comrade Frank Campbell, of L. 257, Jersey City, was nominated and elected to fill vacancy. The matter of the fair of D. A.'s 4

aud 49 was then taken up and the fol-lewing report was made by the commit-Beethoven Mannerchor Hall, 210-211 Fifth street, N. Y., has been engaged for Saturday and Sunday afternoon and

evening, September 20 and 21. Motion made and seconded that each local appoint one member to act in conwith committee of D A's 4 and 49 in distribution of tickets and general work for the good and welfare of

Motion made and seconded that committee elected by this body draw up a request for prizes for the fair and have same inserted in party organs. It was regularly moved that the ques-

tion of signs be referred to committee in charge of fair. Upon motion it was decided to have Comrades Brower and Bezzell take charge of tickets for fair of D. A.'s

Motion to adjourn carried. J. SOHERER, Secretary,



RABBI JACOB JOSEPH.

An Elequent Analysis of His Life and Death, By a Jew.

(Written especially for the DAILY PEOPLE.)

and thus I clothe my naked villainy With old odd ends, stol'n forth of holy

writ, And seem a saint when most I play the devil. —Shakespeare.

The attention of our great nation was directed last week to the lower East Side, New York. That attention was drawn by Death, which claimed Chief Rabbi Jacob Joseph, and by a few ruffians at the Hoe factory, who turned the Rabbi's funeral into a bloody riot.

Death brought before the public eye, and to some extent also into public esteem, the man who had for years lived in oblivion.

Jacob Joseph was fourteen years the head and leader of Judaism in this country-but in name only.

Jacob Joseph has fallen a victim of the heartless and contemptible Jewish bourgeoisie in this country, which has turned religion into a business institution. Every prayer and every other religious performance is measured by dollars and cents. That unfortunate Jew who can afford to pay for a seat in a synagogue is not allowed to come in and pray on such sacred days as Rash Hashanah (Hebrew New Year), and Yom Kippu: (Day of Atonement).

Jacob Joseph was born in the town of Tavrig, Government of Koone, Russig. It was the ambition of his parents to see their son a rabbi, and that ambition the studious young Jacob gratified. It is not so very difficult for a dlligent and studious young man in Lithunnia to acquire the education necessary for a rabbi, but it is infinitely more dif-

ficult to secure a rabbinical post.

Young Jacob, however, succeeded in both. He served as rabbi in three small towns, and later became a preacher in Wilna, which is called "the Jerusalem of Lithuania." In Wilna the preacher is the head of the Jewish community. It is an office both of honor and power. The title of rabbi has not been bestowed upon any one for many years, because so far no one has been found fit and worthy to succeed the immortal "Go-on" (genius) who was the last rabbi in that great clty.

In 1888 Rabbi Jacob, the preacher of Wilna, received an invitation from the Jews in New York to come hither. come their chief rabbi, and be the head and leader of Judaism in America.

The title of chief rabbi had not been

known in this country before, but was created as a sort of temptation for Rabbi The prospective honors and the high

salary dazzled the preacher of Wilna, and he accepted the seemingly brilliant Rabbi Jacob left the people by whom

he was held in high esteem, and came to the new world to end his days in isery.

belloonshigiarrival in this city a dual reception was given the rabbi: One by The former placed him with great pom on the throne of chief rabbl, to preside over Judaism in this country; the latter began a campaign of slander and abuse, particularly in the papers, and told all sorts of disgraceful stories, which were in the main fictitious and ridiculous.

But what divine power made the Jews so ridiculous as to look the old world to come hither and lead them on the "right path?" And had they chosen Jacob Joseph as that great leader? It is true that Rabbi Joseph was an able Hebrew scholar, for which he was awarded the title of Chariff; but Rabbi Jacob was absolutely ignorant of secular affairs, and belonge more properly to the fifteenth or sixteenth than to the nineteenth century. He was certainly not fit for this coun-

But all that was made clear by further developments.

When the rabbi arrived here he found

a great and wide field open for him, in respect of religion, as well as in any other respect. He was then in the prime

of his life and could do very much. But the first, last and only "improv "improvement" he made in Judaism here was a so-called strict observance of the kosher meat rites. High prices on kosher meat

were imposed. Kosher meat signs and tags were issued in the rabbi's name, and they proved to be an inexhaustible source of profits, which is monopolized by the Jewish ment trust. Large sums of money have been extorted from the kosher butchers, and these, in return, have thrown the burden upon the consan.ers, who are principally poor workingmen.

For a butcher to be slow in handing over the cash to the kosher authorities meant to invite ruination to his business.

The kosher meat capitalists, who themselves often found pork chops more to their taste than kosher beef, have reaped a rich harvest.

The money spent on the rabbi was considered an investment, which was bound to yield large profits, and there was no mistake made in that. The name co le connection with anything of importance out kosher meat. The only other service of any significance that the late rabbi had, to the knowledge of the writer, performed for his masters publicly, was to warn the Jewish workingmen against the trade unious, of which he knew less than nothing.

Whatever happened in the Jewish world did not concern the tabbi or his reasters. As long as high prices on meat were paid, Judaism in this country was absolutely safe. Perhaps something other than ment did interest the rabbibut he was not allowed to manifest it."

A few years clapsed, everything was in good working order, and the rabbi was found to be no more an urgent necessity for the business purposes of the God-fearing cut-thorats. They forsook their rabbi, and left him to his fate.

Eight years ago the ranh received a stroke of paralysis, and five years inter his entire body became na alyzed. Three long years the poor man suffered

until death finally came to his relief.

O, but look at that! While the five rabbi was forsaken and friendless, the dead rabbi has so many friends. Great nultitudes of people gather about the house where the corose lies. They mourn their loss, weep, cry, and unceasingly eulogize the dead rabbi.

The orthodox Yiddish papers, which had slandered and abused the rabbi when he was alive, and had, perhaps, broken his heart, have now put in play all the hypocritical powers at their command—and they have an almost unlimited amount of it—and shed crocodile tears at the rabbi's death. Now they suddenly discovered the rabbi was a "genius," that his person was "sacred," and that "on the sky of Judaism a great shining star has been extinguished," and such other false, disgusting and nauseating talk. Every paper reproached all the others for having villified the rabbi

when he was alive. The same congregations which had forsaken their rabbi when he needed their help, began to wrangle, fight and make all sorts of scandals, every one battling for the honor of having the "sacred

rabbi" buried on its own burial ground After having made all sorts of threats in case they fail, the Beth Hamedrash Hagodal succeeded in securing that honor, being awarded it by a committee of rabbis. The president of the synagogue then announced in the name of his congregation a pension of a few dollars a week for the rabbi's widow.

But, dear reader, make no mistaka about the sense of business of the Beth Hamidrash Hagodal people. They pro-pose to make capital even of the dead rabbi. They will fence off a large piece of ground around the rabbi's grave and sell plots at a very high price to any one who wishes to have the honor of resting near the rabbi.

We can now see quite clearly (1) why the rich Jews here had suddenly been seized by sach a violent attack of piousness as to import a chief rabbi from Russia, and (2) why they chose Jacob the Chariff.

As to the first, it was very plainly a matter of business. The meat capitalists could not exercise any influence or authority over the poor Jews and fored them to pay exorbitant prices for alleged kosher meat; a chief rabbi, imported from Russia, could quite easily perform

As to the second, the shrewd capitalists found Jacob the Chariff to be side desired person. They needed a "holy man" merely to put the machinery of superstition and fanaticism into working order. That accomplished, they were able to take care of it themselves later That accomplished, they were on. They knew that they could easily exploit Jacob the Chariff, then discard him, and be relieved of every responsibility.

And so have they done with their vic-

tim. Jacob Joseph After his death they came to his help

and-buried him.
And they continue, as ever, to post

as "virtuous Jews."

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES In 1886..... 2,050

The world has never had a good definition of the word "liberty" and the erican people just now, are much want of one. We all declare for liberty; but in using the same word do not all mean the same thing. With some the word "liberty" may mean for each man to do as he pleases with himself, and the product of his labors while with others the same word may mean for some men to do as they se with other men, and the product of other men's labor. LINCOLN.

THE REVOLT AGAINST TOBIN.

The attention of the readers of THE PEOPLE is called to the revolt of the workers of Lynn, Mass, against Tobin and his organization, as described in the article on another page, entitled "To Fight Tobin." Therein the reader will note a remarkable industrial phenomenon, such, perhaps, as was never noted before: that of working en giving up their jobs rather than submit to the degradation of a union avowedly organized in their interests: of workingmen compelled to combine to fight that organization in order to prevent themselves from becoming its Where has anything of a similar kind happened before? have heard of scabs organized to fight ons, but never before have we heard of unionists fighting "unionism."

These shoeworkers object to being pled by labor fakirs for the benefit of the capitalist class and, though they have never been awakened to their class interests, they, prompted by their mditions and of their own accord, de ce Tobin and his gang as accomplices of the bosses, whose organization neither raises their wages nor betters their conditions, and whom they will not submit to but fight instead.

This revolt is indeed cheering! It is to be hoped that it will be wide-spread: that it will include all those within Tobin's organization and extend to the rank and file of all the pure and simple one that are nothing but bosses presnigations, organized to keep the workers in line through arbitration, nion labers, and other devices, while the bosses conquer world markets, lower wages, intensify labor and increase the cost of living.

All hall to the revolt! It is a practical vindication of the truth taught by the Socialist Labor Party that the rn labor fakir is a traitor and an ny of the working class, and et class. It is the reaction against timi interests of capital and laborwhich the S. L. P. denounced. It is will not down, though blurred over by fakirs, social democrats, kansarous and capitalists.

THE "L" ENGINEERS AND FIRE-MEN.

The trony of economic fate is hitting the lordly engineers on the "L" soads hard. After having been hamboozled to an agreement by which their lawere lengthened without a correding increase in their pay they find nable to remedy the master. They re not insist upon the abrogation of agreement by compelling the adoption, on the part of the "L" of anand more liberal one, because they dare not strike. Should they strike the lowly firemen, whom they, the lordly engineers, have misused and abused, threaten to fill their places. This certainly must be gailing to the Procests of labor. For years the by engineers have looked down with ision upon the lowly firemen their inferiors in skill and position bey have utilized the firemen's grievand strikes to their own advanage, never dreaming that the day ne when the march of invenwould reverse this state of affairs he the lowly firemen the mesters of the situation and the lordly an-

aris this condition of affairs is to while this unfraiernal

be deplored as destructive of the development of working class consciousness, it is hoped that it will convey a much-needed lesson to the lordly engineers and other aristrocrats of labor. It is hoped that it will teach them that no branch of labor, whether man ual or mental, skilled or unskilled, is exempted from the effects and workings of capitalism and that the entire working class must rise or fall together. If this lesson is learned, if this truth is grasped and the supercillious conduct of the lordly engineers is modified, then this humiliatory spectacle now witnessed of one branch of labor triumphing at the expense of another, will not have been without its value, and in vain.

THE P. R. R. AND THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

The movement to insert a clause in the Pennsylvania Railroad turnel franchise calling for the prevailing hours and rates of wages, in conformity with the eight hour law, does not seem to worry that corporation much. It has answered President Cantor's threat not to grant them permits to open streets unless it agrees to such a clause, by stating that it will apply to the courts for a mandamus, and that Cantor will be obliged to issue the permits.

The Pennsylvania claims that corpor ations cannot agree to do a thing which the courts have decided that he corpor ation can agree to do. It claims that it does not propose to do a thing that it knows will be a violation of the law.

To the lay mind the position of the Pennsylvania may appear paradoxical That it should be guilty infile legal violation by agreeing to observe a law may puzzle the layman; but then it is not the first time where capitalist law and capitalist interpretation and enforcement of that law, have conflicted and been contradictory. This is a regular use to which the law and the courts are put by the capitalist class and their legal and judiciary lackeys. This use is meant to preserve capitalist interests, not those of the working class. And this use of the law will continue so long as the capitalist judiciary and the capitalist system prevail.

There is only one way for labor to get law that will be laws, i. e., that will be interpreted and enforced, for labor, after being enacted in its interest. That way is the socialist way, which provides for the enactment, interpretation and enforcement of law by legislatures, judges. police and militia, elected from, by and for the working class. In this way and this way only-make no mistake, for there is none other-will the working class have laws by, and for the working class.

THE "L"-CENTRAL MERGER.

Right merrily the murch of coaccu rollon sees on, and that through no artificial cause like the tariff, as the superficial "economist" of the Single-Tax or "Liberal-Democratic" school would have us believe, but through the workings of the very competition, for which they howl so loudly and so much.

The "L" roads of New York City and the New York Central Railroad, it is rumored, are going to merge. This merger is the logical sequence of the invesion by the Pennsylvania Railroad of a territory heretofdre monopolized exclusively by the "L" and the Central.

.The pro-used new elevated railroad on West street, with spurs to important piers, will provide for a most co upcebecaive system of trans-Atlantic false principles—those regarding the freight traffic, with local and hationalwhich the labor fakirs taught and cut large holes into the profits now accruing to the "L" and the Central from the triumph of the class struggle which their more ancient and cumbersome systems. The so-called alliance besaid, will save their traffic and their "carnings" from the loss with which tney both are threatened by the Penn-Janiu.

This "L" and Central merger is the tion between the Gould and the Pennsylvania systems, in which the Pennsylvania has so far come out victorious, by entering into new and greater combinations First there came the "Pennsy's" alliance with the Postal Telegraph and the quating of the Western Union from "the right of way" on the Penn. roads. This was followed by the "Pennsy's" gaining control of the Philadelphia and Reading, in order to keep the Gould roads out of Pittsburg. And row comes the threatened invasion of New York City, that necessitates the "L" and Central merger.

If there is any truth in the fool doctrine that the cure for combination is competition, it ought to manifest itself in all these bouts between the Gould and the Pennsylvania systems. Instead of both these roads extending their ramifications, and creating new and greater combinations they ought to be relinquishing their connections and decreasing in size. The fact that they are compelled by that very competition to do the reverse, shows that instead of

action on the part of the firemen is to life of concentration. After a few years we will hear of a "Gould." Central and Pennsylania merger. Compe tition will compel even that combina

THE PROJECTED HOME FOR IN VENTORS.

If one were to judge from one of the stock "arguments" of capitalist society against Socialism, the inventor, under capitalism, is the special protege of the capitalist class, and, as such, is the ob ject of its solicitude and the beneficiary of all its laws, its thoughts and its ef

"Socialism," cry these defenders of the capitalist faith, "Socialism would rob the inventor of the tremendous wealth which is secured for him under the beneficent arrangements of capitalism."

This arguments has been repeatedly shown to be false, both in the statement regarding Socialism and the inventor, and in the claim regarding the enormous wealth secured to him as a result of his invention by capitalism. It has been shown that after making due allowance for the contributions of society toward the invention, the inventor will, just as every other laborer, mental and manual, inder beckalism receive the full pro duct of his toil-his invention. It has also been shown that under capitalism the inventor is compelled by the require ments of modern capitalism to sell his inventions to capitalists, who form cor porations for their exploitation, with the result that in the end the capitalists own both the inventor and the results of his invention. It has further been shown that many inventions are the products of mechanics employed at a stipulated weekly wage, in lien of which, and for steady employment, they contract to surrender all their inventions and the improvements that they may make and derise on other inventions to the firm or corporations employing them, so that in the end most of the inveytors, instead of being millionaires, are indigent mechan ics-in other words, paupers.

Now, it so happens that there is a novement afoot which makes these points very clear, and this movementoh, hark ye, who believe capitalism is the divine protector of the inventor:this movement is to plan a home for needy inventors! This home will be established at West Medford, Mass. The home will be controlled by a company, who will exploit the mechanical genius of its inmates; just as they were explotted before they were driven to seek shelter within its portals.

"We shall have," says the promoter of this company, "In connection with this home a workshop, or laboratory, where the inmates may spend their time developing their ideas. It it should happen that something of value is devised, the company in charge of the home would immediately put it upon the market, and the profits would go in part to the company, but largely to the home."

Here we have indisputable evidence of the robbery of the inventor. We see him reduced to the condition of a pauper, and we see him, when in that condition, being further exploited by the very means that have contributed to and brought about his downfall.

"Capitalism, the divine protector of the inventor"-bosh!

THE HEROIC HANNA.

Senator Hauna's desire to sacrifice himself to the welfare of the working class, by devoting his life to the adjustment of differences between Capital and Labor, as expressed before the Urbana (Ohio) able. Heretofore the sacrifice has, under Senator Hanna's disinterested and magnificent leadership, been all on the side of the working class. Under the heroic tween the "L" and the Central, it is the Teamsters of Boston, the authra-Hanne the ironworkers of San Francisco. cite miners of Pennsylvania and others have been treacherously led to defeat and made to succumb to the conditions against which they revolted. They have found that the arbitration to which binations growing out of the competiin the struggle for world's markets, at less wages, intensified labor, and a greater cost of living. That Hanna should forsake the Senate to give himself to a work that involves so little profit to himself and his class, shows that his conception of duty is as liberal as the sacrifice it involves. All hall to the heroic Hanna, who has a heart as big as his careass

On Sunday, June 22d, the members of Section New York, by their attendance, made the excursion for the bene fit of the "Arbeterean." the Scandin avian organ of the S. L. P., a financial and social success. On the Fourth of July, the section members again turned out in force and made the picnic in aid of the DAILY PEOPLE a greater success than ever before recorded Next Sunday at the excursion in aid of the "Arbeiter Zeitung," the Jewish party organ, it is hoped this successmaking and record-breaking tendency will be kept up and that a large crowd and a jolly good time will result. The tickets for the excursion are only thirty-five cents. Push them. Don't let petition being the death, it is the goes back on the Party press.

Political and Economic.

It will aston.sh some people to learn that the author of the article in rela-tion to the Paris Commune, published in resterday's PEOPLE, was not in his ifetime a communist, Socialist, or even a sympathizer with the working class and for that very reason his testimony in behalf of the extraordinary "Red Terrors' is the more valuable and convincing. Mr. Frank Pixley, the proprietor and editor of the San Francisco "Argonaut," was a rich and distinguished lawyer in California. Though acting generally with the Republican party, he was a thorough believer in aristocratic ule-the rule of the best-as he put it in public speeches and in the columns of his paper he spoke his mind forcibly on all subjects, wholly indifferent as to he pleased people Among the public men of the Pacific Coast there were none so absolutely free from demagoguery as Frank Pixley. It was this independence of thought and expression, coupled with his distinction as a lawyer and his high personal character, that for many years made him a noted character in the political and intel lectual life of California. At the time of the Franco-German war Mr. Pixley was traveling in Europe, and it so hap pened that he was in the city of Paris during the period he describes. The "Argonaut" article embodies what he witessed, though in public speeches in San Francisco, he narrated some details of the atrocities committed by the Government troops that were deemed too hor

rible to appear in his paper. It is again announced for about the huadredth time that Mr. Croker will not return and take charge of Tammany. The fact is Tammany has fallen so low that the immaculate Mr. Croker, who now follows the lowly and honest occupation of dairyman at Wantage, England, with the breeding of bull pups as a side line, cannot afford to imperil his reputation by further association with that rotten organization. Besides, since the American invasion of London, the lowly and houest Mr. Croker's peculiar genius in practical politics will find ample opportunity for profitable display nearer Tommany needs a hadly, what's the matter with Bill Devery? He is quite as good as the organ ization he aspires to rule.

A bulletin just issued by the astronor ical department of the University of California announces the discovery of 100 pairs of double stars never before catalogued. Now what is the use of these new discoveries unless some plan can be devised to reach them? Why tantalize Messrs, Morgan, Rockefeller & Co.? It these gentlemen a lifetime would take to "develop" the world's already known, even if they could reach them. the problem to be solved. Until Santos Dumont and his fellow acrilists have per feeted their flying machines, it is a heartless mockery to be discovering new

Harry De Windt, the famous travler, who has crossed Siberia and the Straits of Behring, declares that tunneling of the straits is practicable, the distance from shore being about forty six miles, while the ocean is only abou twenty-seven fathoms deep. This will undoubtedly be accomplished some day, and then one can travel around the by rail. After all, nature arranged things about right. The only awry thing is man himself.

President Palma, it is said, will ask President Roosevelt to call a special session of the Senate to ratify some and of a reciprocity treaty for benefit of the bankrupt Island. The green goods game is being worked to finish in Cuba. A few big sugar corporations are the beneficiaries, while the mass of the Cuban people are the

It does not speak well for the con non sense of humanity of policeme that they should compel a man, dying from the effects of a fractured skull to pass the night in a prison cell. This was the treatment accorded John Trainor

Society in Newport, Rhode Island is deeply stirred over the conditions of attendance at a Colonial Ball to be given by one of the feminine leaders of the Four Hundred on the 22d inst. they leave their mustaches at home. Considering that the major portion of the "masculine" element in "our" fahienable set seemingly delight in appearing as effiminate as possible, we wherein they have any grievance in being required to appear clean shaven. Gowns and panteletter would not be inappropriate for some of

New Jersey seems to be the home of the unusual. Robert Scott, a thirteenrear-old boy, after a tumble of 350 feet from a precipice, broken by a tree and bushes, at Englewood Cliffs, was not seriously hurt. After laying unconscious in the brush, where he had fallen, nearly two days, he was found by other boys, who, thinking him dead, notified the coroner. When that ofnotified the coroner. When that of-ficial arrived, and asked how long the poy had been dead, the little fellow sang out, "I sin't dead. Take me home! Doctors say no bones were broken, and in a few days he will be

Up-to-date, pulling down the walls of the Seventy-first Regiment Armory has cost about \$43,000. What it will cost to build a new shelter for our uniformed strike-breakers is not stated. The "Socialist" party should try to work a few of its "comrades" into the hoard of Aldermen so that they will have a chance to vote on the appropriations, a la Carey.

International capitalism; being an accomplished fact, it is entirely in keeping with the fitness of things that Washington City should be graced with a statue of Frederick the Great, the

LEWIS'S NEW APPLICATION OF AN OLD IDEA.

National Vice-President T. L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers, is ou with a plan to prevent injunctions that class. Lewis, of course, would make it appear that his plan is calculated to have just the contrary effects, and so it were it not for the fact that his

plan has been tried and found wanting. Lewis, in speaking of the West Virginia injunctions, has placed himself on record as saying that it is useless to invelgh against the judges who enjoin strikers; that they are only carrying out the law of the land and that the thing to do is to vote . for congressmen who will change the law.

In order to accomplish this end, Lewis advocates the following plan: "I should have every union in the country take it up and form a national trade-union committee of fifteen or twenty-one members to bring the subject to the careful and anxious attention of every candidate for Congress this fall. I should avoid party politics should not have the committee tel the unions whom to vote for. I should have them take negative positions and advise the unions and the public whom

There is nothing new in this plan ex-

cept its national scope. Such a plan-has been tried often before, in fact, is put in operation at every election, when the various trade-unions affiliated with such organizations as the State Workingmen's Federation are urged to vote against this or that candidate who has failed to vote for this or that state labor law. Under this plan of ac-tion state laws have been passed by both Assembly and Senate, signed by Governors and placed on statute books only to be declared unconstitutional Especially has this been true of a state in which Lewis's organization is now playing a prominent part, that is, the State of Pennsylvania, where the mining laws, known as "The run of the mines and the Checkweighmans," declared unconstitutional, when the miners sought to enforce them.

Are we to suppose that by a mere shifting of this plan from state to na tional lines that the outcome will be different? What guarantee have we that the United States Supreme Court will not declare unconstitutional any law passed by Congress. Did not that court so declare the income tax bill. measure that certainly invoked as great national support as any measure likely to be promoted under the Lewis plan?

We have no guarantee that the results are likely to be such as Lewis would lead us to believe. Experience and history do not furnish such guarantees. Relying upon them, the only guarantee we have is the guarantee that while the "workingmen's candidates" will pass laws that are of no benefit to labor they will be also passing laws of great benefit to capital. Backed by the suffrages of the working clas they will enact laws that will fasten the capitalist system more securely upon the backs of that class-law which are "properly" interpreted and never declared "unconstitutional."

What is needed then is an all-around programme in favor of labor, not a on-sided one. It will not do to cap ture one part of capitalism and leave the remaining parts in the hands of the capitalists. Not only must the lawmaking, but the law-interpreting and the law-enforcing functions of the state be controlled and used in the interests of labor. To stop short of this, to vote for occasional remedial legislation, is not to act for the working, but for the capitalist class. It is thus that Lewis plays into the hands of the capitalists, it is this, that despite his non-partisan avowal shows him, to be a capitalist partisan, working and talking in the nterests of capitalism.

Workingmen, if you would vote, vote vote for the Socialist Labor Party and its all-around programm in the interests of labor.

THE GERMAN OBSERVER WHO FAILED TO OBSERVE.

German observer has just given to the world his impressions of the economic conditions of this country, as gathered in a visit of eight months. He dwells long and glowingly upon the unbounding sibilities of this country and though he does not deny that in a country where a high state of prosperity is reached, there is bound to be a reaction, he believes the greatness of the country is made their exit from the stage of life without causing so much as a hitch in the industrial drama; "Of more recent date is the death of John W. Mackey, to whom was attributed the strength of an Atlas supporting the industrial world, and whose departure from life left that world intact and possibly better off. Had our German observer observed these facts his theory of the dependence of American industrial life upon the individual capitalist might not have been given to the world, as it is foolish in the extreme. Since, however, it is the work of capitalist writers to extol the individual capitalist at the expense of society the spread of such foolishness is, likely, what he desires. The DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE

has often pointed out that the greatness of America consists not in her individual capitalist but in her application of industrial co-operation, In no other country in the world is the principle of assoc ated labor and capitalist exploitation car ried to such great results; in no country in the world has the small workshop. operated and owned by the individual workman, who took to himself all he produced, been replaced by the large factories, with their thousands of labor ers, working in co-operation for the bene fit of the stockholders of the corporations owning and controlling them. robbed workers it is who perform the such that it will be enabled to weather this winter storm, as he called it, without any difficulty. This observer sees, however, a, to him, more serious dauger. The industries of this country according to him, are so closely associated with powerful individuals that their withdrawal would lead to embarrassment for a con-siderable time. It J. Pierpost Morgan, for instance, were to be called away,

were to die, the value of all the great creations with which he is connected, according to this observer, would be thrown nto confusion and disaster.

'This peculiar view recalls to mind the scriptural text about those who having ears, hear not; and who, having eyes, see not. For this observer has failed to observe that during the eight mouths of his visit to this country, many great capi-talists have passed away and industry has gone on without them, unattended by any confusion or embarrassment of any kind. Collis P. Huntington, Jacob Rogers and other capitalists of mote labor necessary to keep the industrial world in motion. The deaths of large numbers of these workers affects the industrial world seriously, while the death of the individual capitalist does not affect at all. Industry is not dependent upon him, but he is dependent upor industry not his own, but that of thous ands of others, whom he robs of the difference between what he pays them and what he receives for what they pro duce-the surplus value. And if a crisis omes it will not be due to the death of any capitalist, but to this robbery of the working by the capitalist class, for this robbery will create an underconsumption that will, in the event of a lack of foreign markets, create an overproduction and a crash!

AN ANTI-LABOR-PRO-TRUST AR-GUMENT.

A writer in a capitalist newspaper makes a peculiar defense of the trust 'omparing what he is pleased to cali the Labor Trust with the industrial Trust, he says:

"The Labor Trust dictates not only the price at which its commodity, labor, shall be sold, but, unlike the industrial Trust, it says how many men shall be employed to do a certain piece of work, how long its members shall work, the proportions of apprentices to journeymen, and hosts of other matters which are theoretically out of its province.

This is like saying that "the industrial Trust not only dictates the price at which its commodity, oil, shall be sold, but, unlike the labor Trust, it says how many dealers within a certain district shall sell that commodity. how long they shall sell it at a certain price, and what the proportion of production shall be to consumption, and a bost of other matters which are theoretically out of .ts province." This writer endeavors to show that

what is sauce for the labor Trust goose is also sauce for the industrial Trust gander. So say we. If one acts to orther his own interests, so should the ther be allowed to do likewise. That these interests should confict—that they should be to the interests of the working class to apply the same principles to its commodity, labor, the cupitalist applies to the commodity oll-should not be converted into an argument against the working and in favor of the capitalist class, for, in doing as it does, the working class is simply reflecting the capitalism which s organizing it for the inauguration

THE STANDARD OIL CO. AND THE INDIANS.

All men capable of exploitation look alike to the Standard Oil Co. This tremendous and world-encircling monopoly, milike the foolish workman who stands in the way of his own progress by countenancing national and race preju dice, knows no distinction between Christian, Jew and Pagan, or between white yellow and red men. Intent upon adancing its own interests and strengthen ing its hold upon the oil industry of the world, the Standard Oil Co. makes alliance with the christian Nobel, the Jew Rothschild and the oil monopolists of Pagan Japan. The white races of Europe, together with the yellow ones of Japan and China; surrender their oil wells to its manipulations and profit. And now comes the news that the redmen of the Cherokee Indian nation are leasing their oil lands to this pioneer of modern national and international

The leasing of the red man's oil lands is said to have been accomplished by fraudulent means. Chief Buffington will appeal to the Interior Department for the purpose of having the matter righted, ish sin. The oil company that can force a Rothschild to his knees, will yet bring an Indian chief-though he may be a The 'heap" big oue-to his senses. partiality displayed by governments of all nations to the Standard Oil Co. will not be abated in the interest of "the

Here there is a double lesson for the working class. Unite, if you would win. Throw race and religious prejudices tothe dogs. Get together on class-conscious lines and advance your own interests in all nations and places. Unite, if you would be powerful. Vote your class in control of the government, to be used for the advancement of the working class and all its institutions, aims and objects. With the government in your control you will be all-powerful and not as weak. as puny and as impotent as the red man who is defrauded of his oil lands. Workingmen of all countries, unite!

You have nothing but your chains to lose, and a world to gain!

Governor Stone, of Pennsylvania, re fuses to order the withdrawal of the troops at Shenandoah at the request of the officials of District No. 9, of the United Mine Workers, evidently not taking much stock in the declarations of the union leaders that they can "control the situation and keep down lawlessness." It is useless to set up a howl nucinst Governor Stone. As an executive official of capitalist government, he could not, without disloyalty to his masters, pursue any other course. Perall other workingmen will have souse enough to go to the polls and vote themselves into possession of the public powers.

Sleeping in church has been raised to the dignity of a crime in Brooklyn. Magistrate Dooley sentenced a woman ten days in jail for that offense if such it can be called.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN-I am glad o see the rich are trying to relieve the misery of the poor.

UNCLE SAM-What else would you have them do? Do you think they are fools altogether? Where would they be if there were no poor; what would bewere to die? Who would there be left for them to fleece, to work for them so that they may live in luxurious idleness? Of course they must do something to prevent these people from dying outright: B. J.—Oh, that's the scheme?!
U. S.—Yes, and that's all there is

n this "charity" of the rich. They will do anything in their power to keep the poor alive—so that they can ride them. They can't ride xorpses. B. J.-What effrontery on the part of

Lord Salisbury to claim that his government has done much for the working U. S .- It it cheeky; but not any more

so than similar claims put forth here by the Republicans and Democrats, both of which ride on the backs of the working class, and live off the sweat of the brow of labor. As capital is international, so is Capitalist Cheek.

B. J.-What would you think of a fellow making dynamite bombs; creeping into a labor union; telling its members they can "free" themselves by the nomic movements"; never opposing the political heelers of the Republicans at . Democrats, but working with them, hand in glove; and then telling and writing lies about the Socialists, who, at present are recognized, the world over, as the only formidable power, feared, hated and persecuted by the capitalists and their Hessian tools?

U. S .- I should say he was a Pinkerton spy.

THE "ASSAULT" ON KNOX.

The strenuosity of the members of the capitalist class is something terrific. Three of them go into a hotel cafe at Atlantic City and attack a fourth. The three are said to be Charles T. Schoen, multi-millionaire from Philadelphia, Theodore Cramp, the shipbuilder, and a Mr. Stevenson, both of whom also hall from the Quaker City.

The fourth is Attorney-General Knox. Just why the three "gentlemen" from the City of Brotherly Love, should want to demonstrate the particular quality for which their native place is noted, by slugging a fourth party, is not evident. Some péople are inclined to believe the excessive emotion displayed was due to an excessive indulgence in wine, as they fail to see any other cause that would give rise to it. The belief that Knox was attacked because of "his anti-trust" attitude; is almost incredible to them. as that attitude has been that of a man who lies down and invites people to walk over him. As such it is more to walk over him. As such it apt to win the praise thin the blows of the excessively emotional capitalist "gentlemen" from the City of Broth-

erly Love.

Still others, again, are inclined to the belief that the strenuous President and his cabinet have hired a press agent, one who has had ample experience in turning the sympathies of the public to the box-office advantage of actors and actresses who lack the necessary intrinsic drawing qualities. This genassume virtues for Knox that he hasn't got, in order to win the sympathies o voters who may be inclined to view his "attitude" on the trusts with some-thing akin to disgust and pain. Hence this gentleman makes it known that Knox was hit because of a feeling against him arising out of his antitrust fight.

Of course, it is difficult to tell whether it is a case of "booze" or press agent, or both. In any event, there is one thing sure: It is a case of strenuosity of the truly capitalist kind.

The great coronation show is over. end Edward, being duly annointed, theoretically rules by divine right. while as a matter of fact he is a parliamentray king, and as such does not rule at all possessing less actual power than the President of the United States. His death, it is hoped, will about put an end to the gorgeous tomfooleries that have come down from ancient times. .

General Funston has undergone another operation. His friends assure us that his condition is not alarming. What really alarms the public is that Funston may set his tongue in motion again.

It is announced that a \$10,000,000 trust, to be known as the United States Publishing Corporation," has been formed. R. F. Collier is to be the executive head, while the financial end of the corporation will be looked after jointly by a Wall street banking house and a strong trust company. Of course the effect of this will be to freeze out all the small fry publishers, except such as may be lucky enough to get into the mains in the newspaper world will be stamped out. 'The "great editor" on the trust papers, will soon be as much a wage-slave as the Mergouthaler artist.

shift from the Republican to the Demo-

cratic party and back again, over and

over again, as the American people

have been doing for the past quarter

of a century, is like the bear in the

swinging bear trap: he pushes one end

of the log from him only to be hit by

the other end; and when in his ange

he gives this end a still harder push,

he only receives a still harder blow

from the other end until, finally, he

affair that should not concern him at all. If he would let it alone, it could

not harm him. It is only by the force imparted to the log by the strength

of the bear that the log has the powe

the working class and the political par-ties of his master's class. If he would

abstain from attending to his master's

politics and attend to his own; vote

his own class into the power behind

the court injunctions, the policeman's

club and the soldier's gun, these things

tablish a condition of economic justice

in which every one willing to work should be guaranteed the fullest possi-

ble opportunity to do so and he would be guarded in the possession of the

product of his toil, and he would not

In a word, the only remedy for our

tice lies in REVOLUTION; my war-

be, is to be found in the preamble

Both the Democratic and Republican

parties stand on the maintenance of

capitalism: of wage slavery for the

the capitalist class. The Socialist Labor

Party stands for a condition of eco-

nomic justice based on the collective ownership of our wealth producing

plant and the operation thereof for the

work to produce the wealth they desire

I enclose herewith an article from

in no uncertain tones of the

o our Declaration of Independence.

working class and purioined

to consume.

economic injus-

work, being able, should starve.

present condition of

rould be deprived of the power

to slay the bear. And it is just so with

CORRESPONDENCE.

to the LICE A

First—What should be the at-Second—What is the present attitude of the S. L. P. towards pure and simple trades or-

Third—What hould be the at-titude of the S. L. P. towards pure and simple organizations? Fourth—Does the B. L. P. need the S. T. & L. A. to expose and overthrow the pure and simple organizations?

Fifth-Does the connection of the S. L. P. with the S. T. & L. A. strengthen or weaken the Socialist Movement, and in what way?

IThe Roman figure over each letter indicates the numerical order in which the letter was received since the debate started under the Curran system. The Chrran letter inougurates that system is numbered Letter I.

No letters have been received during the west.

Notice is hereby given that, with

Notice is hereby given that, with the issue of the DAILY of the last Mondey, in August, the 25th, and of the WEEKLY of August 20th, these columns will be closed to this debate, and will remain closed until after election, the space being needed for campaignmatters. After election, if so desired, the debate can be resumed.—ED. THE PROPLE. PEOPLE J

irst—As a part of the S. L. P., it should hold the economic organization to be wholly needless, because labor, under capitalism, is a merchandise whose price is decided by supply and demand, and the average cost to society of producing the workingman. This was vaguely per-cipal by Adam Smith elegated demonceived by Adam Smith, clearly demon-strated by Ricardo, absolutely proved by Marz, and, if possible, put in a form news rapily understood by the untrained satisf in the PEOPLE during the "tax

off a mo-called trust is to succeed, it is because in the long run it can lower the price of commodities, and not otherwise. The object of the trade union is to corner the market, and in this it will never seceech because, as has been so often said: "Lay a dollar on the shelf, and after six months you have a dollar: out a workingman there, and after six booths you will find a skeleton."

An unmitigated hostility by

Third-The same as against religious. Third-The same as against religious. Every one who has attuded evolution of mankrod knows that religion has been see of the principal factors in said evolution, for that it has altered form in the same ratio as the mode changed through which man gained his living, and the her, that it will remain in one form ther, that it will remain in one form another. Tals is an undeniable fact. another. This is an underiable fact, but it, is at the same time true that on organised churches in all ages have sen, and are to-day, one of the principal tools in the hands of tyranay and eaction, but the S. L. P. did, not go o work and organise a Socialist Church and Faith Alliance.

"beasts of burden" have in all tried to reast unbearable condi-The jackses kicks, the camel ratio and an old adags says that the parm turns; as a rule they gained anything but lashes. Prestrades unions are only an outcome development of the old inherent trait, ad development of the old inherent trait, and for me it is impossible to perceive sw it can gain in efficiency by changing be name from pure and simple to S. T.

Fourth. No! Emphatically no. First, because all trade organizations, the S. T. O feed on while striking out of sympathy. O consistency, thou art a jewel!

"Let us see, 125 days as the Journal miles and so forth, an outgrowth of prevalling economic conditions and cannot, to, any action, be overthrown be-force, said conditions are changed. Second-II exposes nothing but petry strangles for a piece of bread between members in the same trade and creates astimating the conditions. animosity. Since the first beginning I have been watching this parasitical outgrowth as our party; have come together with a good many members of the S. T. & L. A., but as yet I never found one whose knowledge in economics had been developed, or whose class-consciousness had been awakened, in the S. T. & L. A. Fifth—It has undoubtedly weakened the movement all along the line. I will not dwell on that.

All ports of the "sinews of war" have

All sorts of the "sinews of war" have sen divided on all the arguments, and pilts, which have occurred in our own canks between those, who like good Christians, blindly believed in the fi. T. & L. A.; and those who did not, nor on the trouble with outsiders; all the Lad sames and false accusations huried against us, which certainly did not tend to lighted our work and speed our work and spe to lightee cur work and speed our progress. These, and a great many more ons, sufficiently discussed in the

chies builders and great organizers on shore always strices to simplify see and avoid friction. The S. L. P. proceeded in the opposite direction, instead of one made a dual organizes, see down fasts our ranks het makes the same that same and greating that few years nearly every single part a whole marking has been worn not, arother fast part of the country of the

doubled energy in the shop and on the street corner; everywhere in town and hamlet let us expose the unjust conditions, the rottenness of the present so under which the wage slaves suffer Let us create an unquenchable are of hat-red against all kinds of robbery and theft, also show the way out of the wilderness; but let us not sully the fair colors of the S. L. P. banner by dragging it down in the dirt to be trampled under foot in the quagmire, where the are fought; nor let us tell the untruth that the S. T. & L. A. is better able to light the boss than any other-unio The culy weapon the trades union can thing they do not possess. This has been pointed out over and over again by S. L. P. speakers and writers, but forgotten when the S. T. & L. A. was touched upon.

C. G. TECHE.

The Anthracite Mine Strike Exposed.

Introductory.

The letter given below was sent to this office for publication. It was rejected by "St. Louis Labor," "St. Louis Labor's is the monthpiece of the "Social Party." It claims to represent the interest of the working class. Editor Dunn refused to publish the letter, claiming the man who wrote it is a seeb.

Comrade Cox is a member of the fighting S. L. P., also a member of the U. M. W. of A. He undoubtedly thought. he'd show that if there was a scab in the case it was the "St. Louis Labor." There can be no other reason for his asking Dunn to expose the fact that his paper is not published in the interest of the working class, but in the interest of John Mitchell, and his capitalist friend, the soft coal operator Mark Hauna Collineville, Ill., July 13, 1902.

"Editor 'St. Louis Labor,"
"No. 22 N. Fourth St, "St. Louis, Mo.:

'Dear Sir:

"Having noticed that you give space to correspondence pertaining to the United Mine Workers of America and their craft, especially the anthracite strike and the much-talked of sympathetic bituminous suspension of work, and believing it is the imperative duty of every workingman to uphold the interest of the workingclass, I therefore ask you to kindly give the following facts on the authracite coal miners' strike space in your paper. "First, President Mitchell, not desir

ing to impose the responsibility upon the National Executive Board, issued a call for a convention of the anthracite miners after giving the operatives a 57-days' truce in which to stock up coal, and the miners 57 days to stock up their pennies to feed on while striking.

"The following appeared in the editorial column of the U. M. W. Journal of July 3d: "Talk about the anthracité 313 working days on an average in a year. The authracite miners work on an average 188 days; so they will have to be idle 125 days before they begin to

"One hundred and twenty-five days and 57 days make 182 days before the anthracite operators would need more coal produced while they could be filling their trade orders all the time. Does this look like a scarcity of enthracite coal? and yet the price went up sky high. "Second: Immediately upon th

"Second: Immediately upon the in-auguration of the anthracite strike, the suspension of work by the bituminous miners, in sympathy with the authorofte miners was talked of. A convention call was issued for a national convention; giving the bituminous operators a 30-days' truce. The result was that the soft coal began to pour luto New York and all the eastern starboard cities that had not used soft coal for years began to burn it, thereby enabling the soft coal operators to get rid of their surplus stock that was wasting on their hands, at an advanced price, and laying in a new stock at home, with which to beat the aympathetic strikers. While this was going on the sympathising bituminous miners were stocking their pennies (while scabbing also on the authracite miners)

will have to be idle before they lose. This, together with the 57 days truce, added to the 30 days truce in which the "sympathizers" filled the strikers' trade (the anthracite coal remaining in stock), makes 212 days before the authracite miners will be needed to produce coal.

"Some may say that the matter of sup-plying hard coal trade with soft coal is ufined to the state of Pennsylvania Reader, don't you believe any such statement. I am a coal miner and work for the Donk Brothers in one of their mines in Illinois, and I never knew them to load coal in any cars but their own namely the Troy & Eastern, but since the anthracite strike, they have been tonding all kinds of Eastern cars, especially the Pennsylvania and B. & O., hich all go direct East.
"The third clause in the Illinois State

agreement between the operators and miners, reads as follows: 'Any operator paying the scale rate of mining and day labor under this agreement shall at all times be at liberty to load any railroad cars whatever, regardless of their own-ership, with coal and sell and deliver such coal in any market and to any person, arm or corporation that he may

"This clause, no doubt, is to balance with the 17th clause, which reads as follows: The operators agree to check off anion dues, assessments and fines, from the miners and mine laborers, when desired on proper individuoi or collective cantinuous order, and furnish to the min-ers' representatives a statement sliowing continuous order, and parties to the min-era' representatives a statement allowing separately the total amount of dues, as-sensurents and fines collected.") and should the coming convention decide for the bisuminous miners to continue at works and pay 10 or 20 per cent. of their ernings to the support of the anthracité strikers, the same will be checked off by

15 days more in which to pile up coal? What use will they have for coal pro-

ducers for the next 3 or 4 months? "In conclusion. I ask can the miners win? every way they turn they find the perators masters of the situation. On hand they run up against the iron one hand they run up against the iron-clad agreement between themselves and the operators (that iron-clad pre-arranged by certain of the operators and U. M. W. of A. officials), truces given by these same officials; or injunctions, deputy sheriffs, Pinkerton thugs, militia and State troops, and lastly, if not killed, after passing through all of these. brought before the courts, that institu tion which Mother Jones said recently she had the highest respect for, this expression, I presume, with the fact that she is a woman, gave her her libety, while the rest on the roll of honor went to jail.

No there is no victory for the working clars on the economic field, exclusive of political action of a working class type, Take President Mitchell's statement, that the anthracite miners in their former strike received a 10 per cent. raise; but that was principally consumed in an additional cost of powder, and even if it had not been consumed that way, he also states that the price of living has goue up from 30 to 40 per cent., hence you see they got a reduction.

This method of digging holes and fillng them up is but leading the workers to their own slaughter. Fellow workers let us quit this, and begin to organize on class lines on both the economic and po-litical fields, march to the buildt box, overthrow these blood-sucking parasites, and stop this fight for more wages, by system whereby we will get all we pro duce, namely the Socialist Republic. "WILL W. COX, a miner,

"Collimville, Ill."

The Discontent of Labor. (A LETTER TO AN EDITOR.)

Editor Dayton Daily News,

In view of the widespread unrest and dissatisfaction existing in the ranks of the laboring classes with their present conditions of working and living, as is evidenced by the numerous and great, as well as bitterly contested, trikes going on all over the countrystrikes that are contested even to the oint of bloodshed-it behooves every citizen who has the well being of his country and his kind at heart to study carefully and candidly the causes of forehand what will be the outcome of them in order that we may be able to cope with that outcome intelligently

and successfully.

You will remember that, in a previus communication, I said that the de velopment of capitalism—the industrial which we are livingrequired ever cheaper and cheaper labor; and that to secure this progres-sively cheaper labor, it was necessary for the ruling capitalist class to ex-ploit the Chinese and the peoples of Southern Europe, with their low standards, of living, and consequently low wages and the labor saving inventions the working class itself, as well as the women and children, the mem of resistence than are the stalwart able bodied men. Right on top of this

mes your editorial in the News of the 29th ultimo on the "Child Labor Evil;" in which quoting the Washing ton Post you say, "It would be less cruel for a state to have children painlessly put to death (what children? the children of the idle, useless capitalist class, or the children of the industrious working class?) than to permit then to be ground to death by this fearful

What are these working people striking for? The latest United States census reports show that the average wealth produced by a day's labor of an American worker is about \$16.00 (and those same census reports do not show that the capitalists produce any thing, but that they only gamble with the wealth produced by the working class and that, counting numerous high salaried officers and cierks in order pad the reports, the average wage received in payment for this product of \$16.00 is but little more than \$1.00. So this is what these working people are striking for, the product of their own labor that is flighed from them (legally of course) by the members of the capitalist class, who produce no wealth

In your editorial in to-night's issue of the News you say, "No man or body of men has the legal right to prevent another from pursuing his legi-timate occupation." I beg to differ with you on this point. The capitalist class has the legal right to prevent the members of the working class from working to produce the wealth they require whereby to live; and it uses that right to the fullest extent, and, in effect, says: "Although the land was given by nature for the use of all, and the labor saving wealth-producing machinery is the product of your and skill, we have so manipulated the law making and executive powers of the country that they are legally ours; and we will not allow you to use nature and machinery unless you will agree to turn over to us a proportion of the product of your labor, regulated by the necessities of the man who is starving on the street or who has a sick and starving family at home to provide for. If he will work for \$1.00 I will not give more. If he will work for 50 cents die, I will not give you more. Now help yourself if you can; but beware how you try. Remember, I have the courts, with their injunctions; the po-lice, with their clubs and pistols, and the militia and army, with their guns to use on you (again legally of course). if you should be so foolhardy as to re fuse to work on my terms; and the more easily can I use these instruments on you if you should dare try to induce the starving man on the street to assert his manhood and refuse to take your place when you go on strike to obtain such wages out of the plenti-

tude of your production as will prevent you from starving likewise."

New Mr. Editor, this being the con-I remember when the infamous "Volks'Volkszeitung" and expose the false do working class pays the taxes.

His words then are now living facts We all know now that the "Volkezei-tung" and its supporters, with the excuemies of the social revolution-or, as sonally, said: "That these people are nothing but reformers and sooner or later will be (meaving the Kangaroos)

should have passed away at a time when the ambition of his life had reached its realization. What was uppermost in the mind of Charles Stodel was that the working class of America need first of all an organization that can not, will not be shaken by the attacks of its enemies from without or within; or its members be blown to the four winds on account of temporary loss. I remember the words of our departed comrade some two or three years ago: "We have been fighting the capitalist class for the tast eight years onlines as outlined by the S. L. P., and if we are to continue the balance of our lives we will keep up. the battle until victory is in sight. of knowing that the houest men and pioneers of the labor movement in this country have at last been able to estabbenefit of those who are willing to will bring about the consummation of their aim—the emancipation of the wage working class from the domination of

the PEOPLE, the official organ of the Socialist Labor Party on the "Child Labor Evil." You will note that it And now, you who have known him, and especially you of the Stodels who are of his fiesh and blood, you can not better spend the days of your lives than by emulating the example of Charles Stodel the husband, the brother, the uncle

Very truly yours, J. R. FRASER, 15 DeKalb Street, Dayton, Ohio, August 1, 1902.

remedy for these hellish conditions.

'Away then, with capitalism."

Particulars of Comrade Stodel's Death To the DAILY and WEEKLY POPIE On Monday, August 4, about 3.30 p. m., Charles J. Stodel breathed his last breath at the residence of his brother Andrew in New Haven, where the past few weeks Comrade Stodel suffered with attacks of various etomach complaints, and in order to overcome this and have rest, the and his wife left h Chursday, last for his brother's in New Haven.

During Monday word had been received that he was improving. We there-fore were taken with complete surprise, when, the same day, about 9.15 p. m. a despatch was received announcing hi death. Later it was learned that his remains were to be cremated and for this purpose his body was conveyed to the New Haven depot early Wednesday morning. For this reason there was no funeral procession, although Section Hartford and Rockyllic, as well as many of his other friends were preparing to pay him the last respect and honor. With the death of Chas J. Stodel the

S. L. P. in the New England States loses one distinct landmark. In the early days of the movement in this State he performed pioneer work in New Haven, where he was residing for many ears. While there he was one of the most active in the Progressive Cigar-Makers' Union, being an officer of the Executive Board of the union.

For about eight years he has lived in Hartford and has actively partici-pated in all the various vicks tudes that have transpired in these years, but unfulteringly he always stood for the in-tegrity of the S. L. P. Even the last attempt of the lamponists he vigorous-ly opposed, and thus fighting to the very last he fell on the battlefield as a true various occasions he served the Party as banner bearer, have ing been nominated or various offices, the last one was that of mayor for this city. Therefore houer to his memory; but, omrades, though a gap has been made in our ranks, let us fall in and close it again. Onward the S. L. P.!

FRED. FELLERMANN. Hartford, Conn., Aug. 6.

An Appreciation of Comrade Stodel. the DAILY and WEEKLY PEO-PLE.—It is with much regret that I read in THE PEOPLE of this date of the passing away from life of Comrade Charles Stodel. It is necessary to have known the man in order to-fully realiz the loss sustained by our party. The So-cialist Labor Party has not only lost one of its staunchest and most active members, but the working class of this country, one of its most sincerest friends.

I have known Charles Stodel well, I remember in the year 1897 I first saw to a Connecticut State convention, which met in New Haven, of which city I was then a resident." His clear language, its unmistakable tone, attracted attention, to his personality in such a manner that some of the capitalist press of that city paid its respect to him. Charles Stodel leaves a wife and a

brother, Andrew J. Stodel, whose three sons are members of long standing in the S. L. P. of New Haven, Conn. Most true are the words of his wife

at his deathbed: "He dies a martyr to the working class." There is not an organization that had the least semblance of labor before the days of the S. L. P. which Charles Stodel did not join an participate actively in its work. He was ne of the first to join the S. L. P. first founded in New Haven, and let it be known that New Haven was among the first cities in the union to organize nu S. L. P. section, His faith in the S. L. P. was un-

bounded. He never wavered. He pos-

from one capitalistic party to the other and then back again is of no use. To its officers: it was Charles Studel who left his bome in Hartford and came to New Haven the seat of the State com-mittee of the S. I., P. of Connecticut, arguing and reasoning with the comrade who were mostly German, and readers of that nasty sheet, over whom the influ-ences of the "Volkszeitung" was domiant to some extent; with the result that the Connecticut State Executive Committee, of the S. L. P., was the first in the country to condemn the conduct the dashes his own brains out with an trine of the Kangaroo organ that the

> on the side of the capitalist class. tl is too bad that Charles Stodel

capitalism.

It was fitting especially for the last

moment of the obsequies of our departed comrade, that such pioneers as Faustian Serrer and Timothy Sullivan should be present. Comrade Oatley, the candidate of the S. L. P. for Governor of Connecticut delivered the funeral oration The body was taken from New Haven t 9.35 a. m. train yesterday to Fresh Pond. L. I., for cremation. May his ashes rest in peace!

ADOLPH ORANGE. New York, Aug. 7.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEO-PLE.—Denver has good reason to be proud (?) of herseif, for she has had a visit from the noted labor leader, or rather misleader, namely, His Worthiness, Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and member of the National Civic Federaterest of the laboring class at heart, but despite this a "gentleman," Wolf Londoner, by name, and millionaire grocery man of Denver, who is a large exploiter of labor, had the honor of sitting on the same platform with Gompers. Consistency, thou art a jewel!

The chairman, in his remarks, thanked

he audience for the demonstration they had shown in coming to hear the truth If falsehood is truth, then the chairman was correct. He, the chairman also said something about solving the difficulties arising between the capitalist and laborer. He forgot all about the N. C. F., for that is their "duty." I suppose that is why Mr. Londoner was there to see how these difficulties could avoided, that is, to reduce the wages of his employees without any murmur from them. Among the audience was a manager of one of the largest depart ment stores of Deaver, who I suppose came for the same purpose. This store is notorious for working its employees worse than any other in town. ing sales with which this store is frequently bresed, the employees must, on some occasions, work on Sundays and bobdays

After this, the chairman introduced Mr. Samuel Gompers. Sammy rose in all his dignity, put his hand to his breast, and said: "It is with gratificahere." He didn't mean ns by any means; but I suppose Mr. Londener and the other fellows. They were working the workers and so was Sammy. His clothes were indeed worthy of being worn by some millionaire.

In the course of his remarks he said:
"Political parties vie with each other in their professions of love for the la-borer, and the politicians are earnest in their announcements for their fove for labor, but those whose love is the loudest are least competent and least likely to do anything for the tolling masses." You stand self accused, Sammy, for do you not shout in loud tones your love for labor? And did you not say that those whose love for labor is loudest are least competent and least likely to do anything for the toiling masses. And what you have done for the workingmen is to sell them out, as you did in Boston and Sau Francisco; therefore, I can only repeat that you have accused yourself. Do you know, Sammy, that wages have gone down in the last few years in spite of your glorious union? During Sammy's speech a man who

claims to be a "Socialist". (kangaroo) shouted, "What about the ballot box? This remark somewhat disconcerted Sammy, and he said those that do powish to listen should hire another hall. Further he said, "We do not wish to wait until these dreamers get their Utopia, but we want somehing now." Sammy is correct. Under Socialism be couldn't work his well paying graft, but pow he can. To show how loud his love for labor is, he showed the audience some receipts and letters for \$750, the sum he had contributed to the defense dition, what is the remedy? To shift seitung" began its campaign of villifica- fund of the Western Federation of Min- PEOPLE?

SOCIALIST - LABOR - PARTY - DAY!

For Western Pennsylvania, East Ohio and Nearby New York.

AT CONNEAUT LAKE, PA..

SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1902



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McKees Rocks 7.50 a. m., fare \$1.50 Coraopolis, S.00 a. m., fare \$1.50 Monaca, 8.15 a. m., fare \$1.25 Beaver Palls, 8.30 a. m., fare \$1.25 HUITER CT:

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95 Bergenline Ave., UNION HILL, N.J.

BEST JAVA, 30c. MOGHA & JAVA, 25c. MARACAIBO, 20c. TEA, 45c, to 60c.

ers, to fight the case (in the capitalist courts, of course), to secure the release of the falsely imprisoned miners in Idaho. According to Sammy Gompers and his union, the workers must not Off-Hand Answers to Correelect their own representatives to control the executive and judicial pow A DENVER COMRADE. Deaver, Col., July 14.

Echoes of That Russian Meeting. To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEO-PLE.—There are some points connected with that meeting for "Free Russia" at Cooper Union, which have not been touched upon editorially by THE PEO-PLE, to which I desire to call attention. The first point that I would like to call attention to was the Yellow Journal's report of the meeting. This report ferred wholly to a clause in the Anti-Anarchist bill now before Congress, which was touched upon at Cooper Union; but that report, outside of boo ing Isaac Hourwich, of Washington (and Winsk), said very little in reference to the meeting. Now, it so happens that the Democrats are going to make political capital of this clause, and it logically follows that the Yellow Journal being a Democratic sheet, should help them in their efforts; hence its notice.

of that part of the proceedings relating to that clause and its failure to help "Free Russia." The second point is that A. Hillman-Russin in his letter to THE PEOPLE, venching for the genuineness of the revolutionary churacter of that meeting, named five societies, every one of which, with the exception of the Polish Society, which is a kaugaroo organization, whose members cannot read Jew-ish, BOYCOTTED THE ABEND-BLATT." A. Hillman-Russin did not mention that fact, as it would have destroyed the validity of his voucher.

The third point is that the arrest of our Buffalo comrades, when taken in connection with the Cooper Union "Free Russia" meeting, is a striking coincidence; for while these "revolutionary" Russians were listening to Democratic spenkers, praising the "free" institutions of America, a real Russian revolutionist was being arrested for meintainig the right of free peech under those same free" institutions. I refer to Comrade IE. It insteam, who was an actual participant in the revolutionary movement in Russia, and who was compelled to in Russia, and who was compelled to fleg the old world and come to the new

Comrade Reiustein, unlike Comrades A. Hillman-Russin and Tzemak Cooper is still a revolutionist, and the mere mention of the phrase "Free Russia" does cause him, as it does them, to embrace even an Anarchist-Populist-Democrat like Hourwich, who paraded for "the champion of labor," William J. Bryan, in 1896, or a single-tax Democrat like the Hon John S. Crosby. Comrade Rejustein has fined up with the Socialist Labor l'arty, and is now actively engaged in furthering its propaganda, as his arrest eloquently knows what all true revolutionists know that Kussian can only be helped, either by going back to Russia and fighting for it there, or else by developing a rev olutionary movement In this country, which will help the one at home. Com rade Reinstein is no fool, and conse

quently believes that, as the Russian movement grows more class-conscious, under the pressure of the rapidly developing capitalism of Russia, it will be folly to seek aid from the capitalist class and its politiciaus in America. A RUSSIAN JEW.

New York, July 20.

"A Bridgeman," Attention! Will the writer of the letter dated 'New York, Aug. 2, 1902," and signed "A Bridgeman," please forward his name and address to the editor of the DAILY

LETTER-BOX

spandents. No questions will be considered that come

in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.) M. F., NEW YORK CITY.—Socialism is he ownership of capital by society. This is about as brief a definition as can be given.

I. S., NEW YORK CITY.-You are re-erred to the articles written by Luciea I. S., NEW YORK CITY.—You are referred to the articles written by Luciea Sanial, entitled "The Economic Situation" and "Facts for Workers." the arst of which appeared in the DAILY PEOPLE of Sunday, June 29, and the WEEKLY PEOPLE of Saturday, July 6, and the second in the DAILY PEOPLE of Sunday, July 20, and the WEEKLY PEOPLE of Saturday, July 26.

the WEEKLY PEOPLE of Saturday, July 26.

In the article on "The Ecconomic Situation" Samlal, with the aid of the ceasus figures of 1900, shows that the annual wealth production amounts to twenty billions of dollars. Nine-tenths of this wealth was created by wage-workers, who received nominally one-quarter, but actually less than one-fifth of it, "if proper deduction he made for the sum they must pay back as rent to the capialist class." "Anober quarter," Sanlal further estimates, "may be set down as the share of the farming and commercial middle-class, leaving one-half-or ten thousand millions—in the hands of the numerically small but financially great plutocracy.

the numerically small but financially great plutocray.

In the article on "Facts for Workers" Sanial, again aided by statistics from the census of 1900 showed that "the average annual earnings per worker fell from \$444 in 1890 to \$437 in 1900, although the value of his gross-products was only \$2,200 in 1890 as against \$2,450 in 1900.

About twenty millions, in round numbers, constitute the army of wage workers.

Read the articles mentioned. They will help you immensely in your efforts to find out how much wealth is produced by the workingmen and how much they get in return.

J. S., PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The address of "Il Proletario" is 2 Hancock Street, New York City.

ance and on implication that originates in it.

We certainly expect the working class to vote the Socialist Republic into existence some day, and we expect them to do it with the ballot, from which the property restrictions were removed thirty years after the Revolutionary Fathers gave it to us with property qualifications.

By "property qualifications is generally meant. Property qualifications exist, but are exceptional nowadays. Rhode Island has a law for voters which permits a citizen who is a real estate owner to vote after one year's previous residence in the State; while the citizen who is not a real estate owner must wait two, jears before he can, cast a ballot. In Louisiana and South Carolina three hindred dollars of State assessed property is named among the qualifications for citizenship.

Section Minneapolis, Minn.

Headquarters at

LABOR LYCEUM, 34-36 Washington Avenue, South.

FREE READING ROOM Open Every Day and Evening. Lunch All Day Ice Cold Beer on Tap At All Times.

CLOVER LEAF SAMPLE ROOM Christian Kohlenberg, Prop.

Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigara Northwest Corner thirtieth and Washington Sts.

MARION, IND.

EW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY— 2-8 New Bonds street. (The Party's liter-ary enemy) Nation—For technical reasons, no Party

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COM-

samouncements can go in that are not in this edice by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

jular meeting held on August 8, at New Reade street. Absent and ex-used. Hammer, he being out of town. Gillhaus in the chair and John J. Riancally elected ecording secretary protes. The financial report for the week anding August 2 showed receipts in the amount of \$71.40; expenditures, \$51.18. The eash report of the Labor News Co. for the mouth of July showed receipts, \$774.00; expenditures, \$417.79

The french rote on amending Art. XI...

Sec. 1, of the constitution so as to lengthen the time in which a vote is the matter having been laid over at last meeting for lack of time. The vote showed a majority in favor of amendof No. 1 and a majority against endment No. 2. A very light vote a cast, many sections not voting at The tabulation of the vote was or-red published.

editor of the Jewish "Arbeiter itung" called attention to a statement the call for general a vote on conven-a, apt to create a wrongful impre-m. It is in reference to the "Abend-th," and the sentence "it was next to and," and the sentence "it was bext to possible to secure competent writers re the paper," should read "it was next impossible to secure (eneugh) compete writers for the paper," Agreed Section Roanoke, Va., sent copy of aphatic letter addressed to Thomas arran: also resolutions defining its potion in the matter of Pierce and R. I., a resolutions to be published. So cread. Section Chicago, Ill., in answer to a questions asked them by the N. E. C. lative to their resolutions, sent word tive to their resolutions, sent word they decline to answer these ques-until such time as the party press on for discussion. Believing that it for discussion. Believing that it one with this correspondence, it was wed to embody the resolutions and etters exchanged upon that subject circular and send the same to the

as a circular and send the same to the ections; also to now take up the second ominunication of that section, containing resolutions in condemnation of the fational Secretary. The latter was intructed to prepare a draft of the letters be sent and submit the same at next section. The communication of the R. I. Itale Executive Committee on the same subject was taken up and the secretary subject was taken up and the secretary setroid to likewise prepare a draft and unbmit at next sheeting.

Bection Richmond, Va., sent copy of condemnatory letter addressed to Thomas Durras and resolutions endorsing the N. E. C. in the matter of Pierce and L. L., the latter for publication. The servetary reported that the canvanuer of he DAILY PEOPLE, when exiling upthe DAILY PEOPLE, when calling upthe firm advertising in its columns
to "Buffo" cigarette, was confronted
that copy of the Pierce lampoon which
to seemed and brought to the office.
The said copy was exhibited and bore
to the title page the blue-penellled incription. "See Page 7 for DAILY PEOTLE CIRCULATION." Or page 7 fits
lieged circulation statument was framed
a bine penell. Resolved to refer the
sopy to Section New York for the use of
the Grievance Committee.

Section Allegheny Co., Pa., sent copy
of minutes of County Committee adterms to N. E. C., containing resolutions bearing upon the publication of un
massive to the Chicago resolutions and
miesting to such publication while the
molutions were not rublished also de-DAILY PEOPLE, when calling up-

mayer to the Chicago resolutions and bjecting to such publication while the solutions were not published also disabilities and bjecting to such publication while the solutions were not published also disabilities and the publication of all constitutions action of any and all sections be ablished in the party organs! As to the set, the N. E. C. ruled the point well have and the attention of the editor is be called to the fact that matter ruled to by the N. E. C. is not to be ansared in the party press in the future. It is assessed point raised, the secrety was instructed to reply that, under t. IX. Sec. 1, of the constitution, the E. C. will continue to determine every the case upon its respective merits until the time as the party sees ft to place responsibility for the continue of the try press upon a body other than the E. C. The following sections remed the Current voting blank with the sent thereon, as per cell of the Curthe Carren voting blank with the it thereon, as per cell of the Cur-manittee: Fall River, Mass., 0 for and 1 against on the three quen-Superville, Pa. 6 in favor and cons. Successful. Pa. 6 in favor and one against as the three questions. Holico, Man., S in favor and 4 against on meetion 1: none in favor and 3 against on the favor and 3 against on question 2: and 4 in favor and 3 addition on question 5: Pawtucket, R. L. 5 is favor and none against on the favor and 2 against on the three questions. Paterson, N. J., 26 in aros and 2 against on the three questions. You ignored as unconstitutional mader former ruling and blanks ordered

to the ignored as unconstitutional or former ruling and blanks ordered interest of former ruling and blanks ordered interest of former ruling and blanks ordered interest of former of for

the Curran-Reid-Keiser committee and criticising their action received from H. J. Schade, Los Angeles, Cal. The organizer of Section Monroe Co., N. Y., sent a rather amusing set of non-complimentary letters exchanged between himself and Thomas Curran, two by himself and three by Curran, two by aimseir and three by Curran. Section Cambridge, Mass., reported to have voted to ignore the Pierce Iampoon, to consign the R. L. document to the waste basket as not document to the waste basket as not worthy of attention and to endorse the position of the N. E. C. in regard to both. Election of officers reported by Sec-tions North Hudson, N. J., Cleveland, Ohjo, East St Louis, Ill., and Indianap-olis. Ind

olis, Ind. The request of Penusylvania State Committee for permission to publish a monthly paper at the subscription price of ten cents a year for the dissemination

of ten cents a year for the dissemination of party notices, etc., was granted with the provision that the provisions of Art. IX.. Sec. 5, must be compiled with., Section Fall River, Mass., sent a lengthy letter stating that, being on the State of R. I., and close to Providence, questions and statements are brought be fore us creating dissatisfaction in this district with regard to party affairs." That the N. E. C. ought to have published in the party press the matter of Section Providence and thus avoid baving the sections crowded with statements counter statements, etc. The oganizer of Section Lawrence, Mass, reported that the section had hitherto taken the Pierce and R. I. matter too lightly, but at the last meeting had voted to endorse he stand taken by the N. E. C. in its

statement Adjourned JOHN J. KINNEALLY, Recording Secretary, pro tem.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD, 8. T. & L. A.

The general executive board met in pecial session on Monday evening, June 30, with the following members present: Green, Francile, O'Rourke and Brower. Comrade Green elected chairman.

Communications.-One from the joint meeting of District Alliances No. 4 and 49, held on June 27, stating that they had elected Comrade Chas. M. Estes, of L. A. 380, a member of the G. E. B., in place of Heury Harris, expelled.

Action-Received, and as Comrade Estes was present, he was obligated and meated.

One from W. J. Eberle, organiser of D. A. 15, Pittsburg, Pa., replying to one sent by the general secretary, informing D. A. 15 that grievance committees had been abolished, and all trials must be conducted by the local or district. Comgrievance committee of D. A. 15 is in name only. Its duties are to collect evi-dence and present the same to the Dia-trict Alliance, who pass on the same.

cretary read his reply, which stated that D. A. 15 would have to live up to the amendments passed at the last convention. Action—Received and ection

of secretary endorsed.

Oue from Comrade Payton, L. A. 368, Plymouth, Mass,, reporting on the woolen weaver's strike, and injunction papers had been served on all active members.

Action—Received and filed.

One from L. A. 325, Los Angeles, Cal., with resolutions condemning the Pierce circular. Received and the same bo mentioned in the printed minutes.

One from P. F. O'Comor, secretary

of the strike committee of the woolen weavers, stating that the American Woolen Company was getting men from Paterson, N. J., and other matters in relation to the strike. Received and referred to the secretary.

One from the secretary of the bower glazers, Wilmington, Del., in relation to condition of trade and other matters. Beceived and filed.

One from Julian Pierc. Philadelphia Pa., forwarding letter, money, order and due book of Comrade H. B. Scherger, Atchison, Kan. Received and filed.
One from Comrade H. B. Scherger, Atchison, Kan., applying for a memberat-large card, and returning his old card of L. A. 345, San Francisco, Cal.
Beerlyed and request granted.

Received and request granted.
One from Comrade Engle, of Rochester, N. Y., enclosing application for a charter for shoeworker's alliance. Received and filed.

reporting on his work in Maine and Rhode Island, and forwarding applica-tion for a weaver's local in Camden,

Communications were also received Communications were also received from Syracuse, N. Y., Troy, N. Y., Brookiyn, N. Y., Cleveland, O., Seattle, Wash., Philadelphia and Allegheny, Pa., River Point and Providence, R. J., and Paterson, N. J. Charters were granted to Shoeworker's Alliance, Rochester, N. Y., woolen wasvers, Camden Me.

den. Me.

On motion the secretary was instructed to issue a call to the locals in the State of Connecticut to form a district alliques ticut to form a district allique with seat at Hartford. WM. L. BROWER,

General Secretary. IMPORTANT FOR BUFFALO!

The next meeting of the Section will be held in Florence Parlors, Saturday, Aug. 16th, at 8 p. m. The special importance of the business to be transacted requires the presence of every earnest

AGITATION MEETING, PITTS-BURG, PA.

Comrades: Owing to the fact that a number of our speakers and chairmen have temporarily left the County, it has become necessary to re-arrange the schedule of open air meetings for the mouth of August.

The former schedule therefore stands cancelled. Below you will find the new

Chairmen are requested to see to it that literature is on hand at each meet-

ing.

Wm: J. Eberle.

SATURDAY OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

5th Avenue and Pride St. Aug. 16 Adams and Moore. Aug. 23 Markley and Dunielson Aug. 30 Schulberg and Zeak. 14th and Carren Sts. Aug. 16 Illingworth and Young. Aug. 23 Brown and Clark.

Aug. 30 Adams and Moore. 52nd and Butler Sts. Aug. 16 Jackson and Morowsky.

Aug. 23 Goff, Sr., and Rupp. Aug. 30 Gilchrist and Goff, Jr. Braddock. Aug. 16 Morgan and Stockdale.
Aug. 23 Jackson and Marowsky.
Aug. 30 Goff, Sr. and Rupp.
24th and Carren Sts.

Aug. 16 Markley and Danielson. Aug. 28 Gilchrist and Goff, Jr.

Aug. 30 Tesson and Pariseau.
Federal and Montgómery.
Aug. 16 Schulberg and Zeak.
Aug. 23 Illingworth and Young. Aug. 30 Brown and Clark.

Aug. 16 Tesson and Pariseau Aug. 23 Morgan and Stockdale. Aug. 30 Jackson and Marowsky.

Arlington and Washington. Aug. 16 Brown and Clark. 23 Adams and Moore. Aug. 23 Adams and Moore. Aug. 30 Markley and Danielson. East and Ohio. Ang. 16 Goff, Sr., and Rupp. Aug. 23 Schulberg and Zeak.

Aug. 30 Illingworth and Young. Duquesne. Aug. 16 Gilchrist and Goff, Jr. Aug. 23 Tesson and Pariseau. Aug. 30 Morgan and Stockdale.

TUESDAY OPEN AIR MEETINGS

Aug. 19 Adams and Moore.
Aug. 26 Illingworth and Young.
McKees Rocks.

Aug. 19 Morgau and Stockdale. Aug. 26 Gilchrist and Goff, Jr. Wyoming and Goff, Jr.
Wyoming and Boogs.
Aug. 19 Gilchrist and Goff, Jr.
Aug. 26 Brown and Clark.

Allegheny. Adams and Beaver.

Aug. 19 Brown and Clark.
Aug. 26 Tesson and Pariseau.
Allegheny.
Main and Chestnut. Aug. 19 Tesson and Pariseau

Aug. 26 Morgan and Stockdale. Turtle Creek. Aug. 19 Markley and Danielson. Aug. 26 Adams and Moore.

THURSDAY OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

Rankin. Aug. 21 Adams and Moore. Aug. 28 Hilingworth and Young. East Pittaburg. Aug. 21 Markley and Danielson. Aug. 28 Adams and Moore.

Pitcarin.

Pitcarin.
Aug. 21 Schubberg and Zeak.
Aug. 28 Markley and Danielson.
Wilms rding.
Aug. 19 Schubberg and Zeak.
Aug. 26 Markley and Danielson.
Allegheny.
Clark and Hamitton.

Clark and Hamilton.
Aug. 21 Illingworth and Young.
Aug. 28 Schulberg and Zeak.
Millvale.
Aug. 21 Brown and Clark.
Aug. 28 Tesson and Pariseau.
Sharpsburg.
Aug. 21 Glichrist and Goff, Jr.
Aug. 28 Brown and Clark.

Aug. 21 Tesson and Pariseau. Aug. 28 Morgan and Stockdale.

CANADIAN S. L. P.

Regular meeting of the N. E. C. held onden, Ont., July 28, with Hasel grove in the chair. Darch absent without excuse. Minutes of last meeting read and ac

cepted.

Communications received and read from Cemrade Roadbouse, Section Hamilton, relating success of meeting held in Brantford, Ont. It was decided to send Comrade Boadhouse \$5 on account, ask ing him for an itemized statement of his expenses, and if he considered it possible to organize a Section there by holding knother meeting.

From Comrade E. F. Lake, of Pitts burg, Pa., asking for information re-garding Picton, Ont. This communica-tion was filed, secretary having replied to matter. From Section Winnipeg, asking of s

leaflet on Trade Unionism. A copy of leaflet, "Old and New Trade Unionism," was sent them, and they were referred to the DAILY PEOPLE as the N. E. C. has none in stock at present.

Philip Courtenay, Rec. Sec'y,

SECTION ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA.

Meeting of County Committee of Sec ion Allegheny County, S. L. P. Gilchrist chairman: Sewan, vice-chairman, Eighteen applicants were admitted to membership. The committee on the Steiner case reported favorably and Com-rade Chas. Steiner was reinstated. Communications were received from: J. S. Klein, secretary of an investigation

committee of Section New York, dated July 16, 24 and August 2nd, asking for opies of Comrade Wegman's letters: L Abelson, August 1st, of the same nature. P. Damm July 27 and A. D. Wegemau, Aug. 1st pertaining to Party affairs in N. Y. and from Wm. J. Eberle tendering his resignation as organizer. The follow-ing resolution was adopted by a roll call

ote of 15 to 10: Whereas, in the estimation of Section Allegheny County, S. L. P., the action of the General Committee of Section New York in creating an investigation committee is not in accordance with the constitution of the S. L. P., therefore

Resolved, That the members of Section Allegheny County, S. L. P., cannot as-sist Section New York in violating the Constitution of the Party by turning over to an unconstitutional investigation committee the Wegman letters. If on the other hand Comrade Wegman or any other comrade has been placed unde charges to be heard by a Grievance Committee then Section Allegheny County will assist them by turning over all docu-ments concerning any case in our posses-

Voting in favor of the above fesolu tion: Tesson, Parisseau, Peak, Illing-worth, Schulberg, Palmero, Goff, Jr., Herrington, Richtor, Rupp, H. Brown, Rugg, Bautz, Fornot, and McConnell.

Voting against the resolution:—Man-gold, Lawry, Tyson, Cowen, Gilchrist, Kessler, Evans, Moore, Casler and Motion to accept resignation of the

Organizer Wm. J. Eberle, carried. Comrade D. E. Gilchrist was elected n his place. ion that the organizer be an unsal

Motion to withdraw from the agreement held with D. A. 15 and the State Committee as to the permanent man

carried. The resignation of Comrade John F. Taylor from the State Committee was on motion accepted. Comrades E. Messer and Bert Rugg were placed in nomination to fill the vacancy. Comrade Ed. Messer was elected as temporary member on the State Committee, until the

result of the vote is known.

Motion to endorse Comrade Illing-worth's statement made on the stump carried. On motion the following resolution wa

unanimously adopted by a roll call vote.
Whereas, The National Executive
Committee has refused the publication of the Chicago resolutions despite the fact answer to said resolutions, therefore, be

Resolved That Section Allegheny Coun ty demand that constitutional action of any and all Sections shall be published in the official organs of the Socialst Labor Party.

D. M. Sachter, ec. Sec. August 3rd, 1902.

DENVER, COL. COUNTY CONVEY Section Denver, Col., at its last regu-iar meeting in July, issued a call for a county convention to be held on the 3d

of August. of August.

The convention was called to order by C. F. Leach. A. Judelwitz was elected chairman, and M. Hurwitz secretary.

Committees on rules, platform and resolutious were elected, and the conven-

tion then took a recess to enable the

When the convention was called to or-der, the following resolution was adopted:
"We reaffirm our allegiance to platform and principles of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States of

America and indorse the stand of the State convention held in Denver on July 4th, 1802; as expressed in the platform then adopted.

The following ticket was nominated: FOR DISTRICT JUDGES:

Wm. A. Codner. Herbert L. Smith, Emil Gross. SENATORS: Mrs. Virginia Otis, E. O. Cochran, Abraham Judelwitz, Howard Tryon. DISTRICT ATTORNEYS

REPRESENTATIVES: Daniel Curren, R. Holzweig, C. Hurle, John Neilson, Burton L, Preston Audrew Stumpfe.

Chas. Setcher. The campaign committee which was elected is composed of Albert Gunliu, E. O. Cochran, C. F. Lench, Chas. H. Chase and Wm. A. Coden.

The convention then adjourned and the campaign committee met and organ-ized with Albert Gunlin as chairman and E. O. Cochran as secretary.

The campaign committee formulated a plan by which it will be able to carry

a vigorous working class campaign. We are long on determination but short on speakers, but we hope to be able to fill up the shortage. E. O. Cochran.

Sec'y of Campaigu Com. RESOLUTIONS OF SECTION IN

DIANAPOLIS, Section Indianapolis, Ind., at a join

mitted to it and unanimously adopted the following resolutions: In consideration of the fact that Sec tion Indianapolis has no desire to se-

the party reverse its national policy deliberately adopted, or to suspend the DAILY PEOPLE, or to retire its national officers; therefore be it Resolved, That we repudiate the ab-surd statement of Comrade Curran

and his associates; and be it further

Resolved, That we declare positively 2-6 New Reade street. New York, Aug. 6, 1902. Mr. Thomas Curran, Providence, R. L. against a special national cony J. T. L. REMILEY. Secretary.

N. Y. STATE EXECUTIVE

The N. Y. S. E. Com. met on Aug. 4th, 1002, at 2 to 6 New Reade street, Comrade Ebert in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read. The financial report for July was received as follows:

INCOME. Balance on hand June 30 \$115.55 Dues stamps Lake and Wallace Defence Fund: Gth & 10th A. D., N. Y., List 3. 1.50 26th A. D., N. Y., List 14. . . 1.20 Sec. Schenectady, Lists 67, 68, 69 36.50 Italian Br., No. 2, List 20. Soc. Labor Club, B'klyn, List 22. 1.35 1.15 Total\$225.32 EXPENDITURES.

Legal Expenses Lake & Wallace N. E. C. for dues stamps..... Typewriting credentials for State Bal. on hand July 31 94.38 Total\$225.32

A letter was received from Section Troy, concerning Comrade Corregan. The committee decided to submit a plan for an agitation tour throughout the State, with Comrade Corregan as speaker to the Sections.

A letter was received from Section Peekskill relative to general agitation, to which the secretary was instructed to reply that a plan of agitation is now being developed and that Comrade Corregan is expected to be sent out soon.

Section Albany sent a letter asking for speakers of the State Convention to stop over and address open air meetings in Albany.

It was decided to include Albany in the plan of agitation that was being developed in connection with the State Convention. Richmond County reported that owing

to financial conditions it would not be represented at the State Convention. The secretary was instructed to write and arge the section to make an effort to send a delegate, so that it could be represepted in the convention. A letter was received from Comrade

F. Kochendorfer of Albany about pushing the work of getting readers for the WEEKLY PEOPLE. The secretary was instructed to again call the attention of all Sections to the circulars pub-lished and sent out by the DAILY PEOPLE management under date of April 20th, 1902, giving details of Frank Kochendorfer's plan of securing readers for the WEEKLY PEOPLE. Members

are urged to work along those lines.

F. W. Cerner reported that all arrangements have been completed for Washington and Columbia streets, Utica, and that said hall is a prominent, well lighted and ventilated place.

A letter was received from a sympa-thizer in Plattsburg, asking for literature and stating that he proposes to do some agitation for the S. L. P., having met several voters who are thoroughly discial secretary reported having answered the letter and requested a reply from the correspondent.

Half-yearly financial reports were received from Sections Auburn and Monroe County and ordered filed. The following Sections have thus far reported the election of their delegates to State Convention: Amsterdam, Arthur Playford; Auburn, Frank Brannick; Troy, Frank Passonone; and Westchester County, Richard W. Gaffney and as alternate Peter Jacobson. All other sec-tions are urged to elect delegates and report them without unnecessary delay. A committee was then elected to prepare the report of the S. E. C. to the Convention. A special meeting will be held on August 18 to consider this report and attend to other matters affecting the

convention.

Sections are herewith urged to send in all monies collected in campaign lists, so that active work may be begun. The following letter was received from Thomas Currau in answer to the committee's resolution relative to the Curran "Statement and Propositions" THOMAS CURRAN;

Attorney-at-Law,
Tenth Floor Union Trust Building,
170 Westminster street,
Providence, R. I.

July 10, 1902. Emil Muller, Secy N. Y. State Executive Committee, S. L. P. Comrade:—I am in receipt of your

favor of the 9th instant relative to the statement from the S. L. P. of Rhode Island, and note the many times killed Kangaroo is again disturbing your com mittee. That part of Kuha's report to the 1900 convention referring to Rhode Island we suggest to your committee as quite appropriate reading for persons who have the Kangaroo on their brains. As to unconstitutional methods we advise the wisdom of cleaning the soiled lines you have at home before you struggle to lift your washtub over your state line. Suspending members pending trial is a violation of the constitution which no place but New York has ever had the cheek and brassiness to perpetrate. As to snap conventions we recommend to you nd reading of our voting blank. It will do you good though it may do violence to your previous thoughts on the subject. Fraternally.

THOMAS CURRAN.

The following answer was ordered sent and secretary was instructed to publish same in the minutes: SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY, New York State Executive Committee

Comrade:-To judge from the super her, Sweeny, Fischman and Jacobson.

ATTENTION BUFFALO! SECOND GRAND EXCURSION

Around Grand Island,

Arranged by Section Eric County N. Y., S. L. P. on the double-decked boat TWENTIETH CENTURY, SUNDAY, AUGUST 17, 1902.

DANCING, GOOD MUSIC, REFRESHMENTS. Stops Will Be Made.

Boat leaves foot of Ferry street at 9.30 a. m. (take Niagara street car). TICKETS: Adults, 25c; Children from 6 to 14 years, 15c.

=DRINK=

MOST INVIGORATING

EXCELLENT DRINK

FOR HEADQUARTERS COCA COLA BOTTLING WORKS, PITTSBURG, PA.

10th ult. we are unable to say whether you address us in the capacity of an S. T. & L. A. CIGARS. attorney-at-law or as the individual Thomas Curran. If it is as the former it certainly cannot be S. L. P. law, for as Ber Trade a Specialty. an attorney at that you have certainly made a botch of it; and if it is as the Our Jewel, a good cigar... Box of 50, \$1 25 latter, can it be that the Rhode Island committee has resolved itself into Thomas Curran only? If it has, the bigger the botch. But be that is it may, Old Judge, equal to any 5c

scription and signature of yours of the

many times killed Kangaroo;"

from that you are pleased to present). Yes, Mr. Curran, we consider Comrade

"Kuhn's report to the 1900 convention referring to Rhode Island as most appro-

priate reading at this particular time. It is the best demonstration, by contrast

of the depths to which you and your associates have sunk; and if Rhode Is-

land only dare handle some of its dirty

linen as ruthlessly as New York ha

done, we shall not consider it much of a

struggle to lift our washtub over the

state line and place it at your disposal.

That Section New York should have suspended a member who admittedly

tried to deprive another comrade of his

employment because he was not of his persuasion as to the DAILY PEOLLE

killing, you, Mr. Curran, seem to be

the first one who has had the "cheek and

brassiness" to question; not even that

suspended member's immediate asso

ciates questioned that. It took the cheeky and brazen Mr. Curran to per-

though it may do violence to your previous thoughts on the subject" to read the report of Section New York on this subject in the DAILY PEOPLE, to

wit:
"The National Executive Commit-

tee sent a communication informing the General Committee that one of

member of the N. E. C., had slan-

dered a fellow comrade to his superior

in the institution in which that comrade was employed, with a view to jujuring him in his employment. That

the comrade in question had entered complaint against Siff at the session

of the N. E. C., on June 20, 1902; and that Siff admitted the accusation,

claiming he had been actuated by mo-

tives of revenge, because the comrade in question had led him to believe

that he was with him in the stand he

(Siff) had of late taken in the Party.

A motion was then made that Siff be suspended from membership in the

Socialist Labor Party pending an in-

Socialist Labor Farty penning an investigation of the case. The motion was carried by a roll call vote of thirty-four yeas and two nays. Two members declined to vote. The Chairman ordered Siff to leave the meeting which he did, protesting that

meeting, which he did, protesting that

the action of the General Committee

No organization but one of "attorneys-at-law" would tolerate such a man in its

midst; and we are proud that Section New York had manhood enough to give

short shrift to him. There have been three suspensions in Section New York

for traitorous conduct, pending a formal trial, all unquestioned by the present de-

fenders of Siff. You do indeed present

a sorry sight when you defend him. "A

man is known by the company he keeps.

Since you did not send us one of your

remarkable voting blanks with your more remarkable lampoon we cannot see how we could be benefitted by a second read-

ing of it; but upon your advice we secured a copy and without doing violence

to our previous thoughts on the subject we most emphatically reaffirm our

pinion that you are making an, already abortive, attempt to call a snap conven-tion and by most decidedly unconstitu-tional methods; and that if your actions

did not savor so much of knavery they

we will have none of you or your propo

Fraternalle (Signed) EMIL MULLER,

Sec'y N. Y. State Ex. Committee. The financial secretary reported that

e had received a letter from Section

Buffalo requesting legal advice relative

to the free speech fight, and that he had

turned the matter over to the Party's

Meeting then adjourned.

EMIL MULLER, Sec'y.

BRANCH YONKERS, N. Y.

Organizer and Financial Secretary-J

ficers for the ensuing six menths:

eph H, Sweeney. Treasurer-Richard W, Gaffney.

Jacob Fischman and John Killeen.

attorney for an opinion.

sitions; they are a monumental of stupid effrontery.

would b

e positively funny. Mr. Curran

was unconstitutional.

members, Ephriam Siff, also a

etrate that.

"It will do you good

Arm and Hammer, a good your fraternal (?) epistle is evidence that the New York State Executive Committee est place, \$2; our price. "has disturbed" another specie of the locality, \$2.50; we charge that this is quite a different proposition

Medalion, equal to any 10c Shipped on receipt of price to any ad-WE PAY EXPRESS CHARGES. For Complete Price List, Address

DAILY PEOPLE BUILDING.

ECKSTEIN BROS. 2-6 New Reade Street, New York.

MINNESOTA 8: E. C. To the Sections and Members of the

S. L. P. of Minnesota: Greeting - The newly elected State Committee held a regular meeting at St. Paul August 2, 1902. A. W. M. Anderson, chairman; S. Johnson, elected treasurer; Thos. Van Lear, recording secretary. Financial report: Money on hand, \$45.85; income for June, \$14.64. Paid out for due stamps \$14; for leaflets, \$1.50; for postage for secretary, 90 cents; to Comrade Hammond for service ren-

dered, \$10. Communications received and acted upon from Henry Kuhn, N. Y., Indianapolis, Ind., Minneapolis and Duluth, Milwaukee, Wis., Sturgeon Lake, Red Wing. The State committee requested the N. E. C. to allow Comrade Cou-nolly, of Ireland, to remain three days in the twin cities. Preparations begun to push the campaign in the State. Members present: J. W. Johnson, M. Hanson, S. Johnson, A. W. M. Ander-

son, T. Van Lear, Chas. G. Davidson, Absent, Geo. F. Spettel, T. Hyack. T. VAN LEAR, Recording Secretary. 2225 Eleventh avenue, South Minneap-

olis, Minn.

DAILY PEOPLE AUXILIARY LEAGUE. Meeting held at 2-6 New Reade street

on Tuesday, August 5. Geo. Abelsou in the chair. Three new members, James Wilenkin and Francis A. Walsh, both of New York City, and T. A. Devane, of Troy, N. Y., were admitted. It was reurging the enrollment of new members, had been sent out all over the country.

The receipts of the evening were as "Stamford." Conn.... 84 00 Sau Francisco, Cal.: E. W. Car-penter, \$4: J. H. Berg, \$4; M. Geppert, \$4; S. M. Morrison,

4 00

\$4; Hugo Schmitz, \$4...... H. A. Schoeps, Union Hill, N. J. 20 00 T. A. Devane, Troy, N. Y...., J. L. Bryant, N. Y. City..... Chas. Vonderlieth, N. Y. City. 5 00
Jos. Levitsch, N. Y. City. 3 00
S. Winawer, N. Y. City. 1 00
A. Francis, N. Y. City. 1 00 Victor Funke, N. Y. City..... 2 I. Bookman, Brooklyn, N. Y... 20 00 2 00 Geo. Abelson, N. Y. City. 2 00
Francis A. Walsh, N. Y. City. . 1 00
F. D. Lyon, N. Y. City. 2 00
L. A. 274, S. T. & L. A. Machin-

ists, N. Y. City...... 5.00 Previously acknowledged\$860 50 Grand total AUGUST GILLHAUS,

IRISH AGITATOR'S FUND.

The following amounts have up to date been received for the fund to bring to

Recording Secretary.

this country a representative of the Irish Socialist Republican Party: Amsterdam, N. Y.: A. Playford, \
F. Playford and F. Hug, \$1 each \$3 00

16th A. D., Section New York... 4 00 Section Fall River, Mass...... 14 00 The branch has elected the following

Recording Secretary-Owen Carraher Literary Agent-Peter Jacobson. Auditing Committee-Maggie Tower Campuign Committee-Gaffory, Carra

National Secretary.